New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1094. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—[illegible] is published every morning [illegible] at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, [illegible] and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week. [illegible] Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance. [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES; PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted). One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Mexican Boundary—The New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 20.

News has just been received from Major EMORY, who states that on the 31st of January he fixed a locality for the monument which is to mark the Eastern terminus of our Mexican boundary upon Rio Grande, and that on the 7th of February he should leave there to mark out the boundary line, after having given directions for the erection of the monument. It was supposed that the work might be completed in about five months, but it appears that a difficulty has arisen, owing to the fact that the Mexican Commissioner was not properly provided either with funds or men to achieve his part of the undertaking, and consequently it may be from twelve to eighteen months before the work will be completed.

It is understood that it is not the intention of the Secretary of War to place the new regiments which have been raised immediately into the field—the contemplation being to send them to the forts and military rendezvous, and to withdraw therefrom, for more active service, those who have hitherto been engaged in garrison duty.

The Washington Star says that Mr. MASON had entirely recovered his health, and will soon resume his functions as Minister to France. He does not contemplate coming home at present.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 15.

The steamship Orizaba, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at this port, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to the 3d inst. President SANTA ANNA left the Capital on the 26th ult. with all the troops except 15,000, taking with him a large quantity of baggage. Some of the papers state that SANTA ANNA had gone to the Baths. The latest reports, however, state that he had reached the Department of Guerrero and had defeated the Insurgents under MORENO. It is also stated that he had met and forced the main army under ALVAREZ to retire, after a desperate engagement near Chilpancingo, and the President was on his return to the Capital.

Arrived to-day, from Boston, the ship Chariot [illegible].

Dates from Rio Grande—The Gaines Case.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 13.

We have received here dates from Rio Grande to the 7th inst.

Two Mexican war steamers were taking on board troops, and it was said that those on the frontier would soon march to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Gen. SAVINGA had returned to the capital.

Both applications of Mrs. GAINES, to prove the last will of DANIEL CLARK, have been refused, on the grounds of insufficient evidence. Another hearing has been granted.

Slave Cases in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 20.

The Probate Court has issued an attachment against the Captain of the steamer Falls City, who had nineteen slaves on board his boat on Sunday evening, at the wharf, and prevented the Sheriff from examining the boat until the slaves were conveyed in a yawl to the Kentucky shore.

Weather very cold. Thermometer only 20° above zero.

The two negroes arrested last Saturday on a writ of habeas corpus were brought into Court to-day, when Judge STORER informed them they were at liberty to go free, but they preferred to return with their master, and were at once conveyed across the river without excitement.

Later From Texas—[illegible].

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 20.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday are received. There is one mail still due.

Galveston dates to the 11th are received. Capt. HENRY, of the Texas Rangers, had offered the services of himself and company to the Mexican Government of Chihuahua, to fight the Indians.

The Mexican Boundary Commission had left Guaymas for Colorado. The initial point has been agreed upon, and the Commission was proceeding with great unanimity. After setting the stone marking the initial point, a handsome entertainment was given by both Commissions.

From Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 20.

The brig Ellen, from Port-au-Prince, Feb. 26, arrived here to-day. Left there the U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, whose sailing-master was buried on the 17th, having died of yellow fever. Also, the schooner D. C. Brooks to sail for New-York in a few days. Capt. JOHNSON and two of her crew had died. Also, the bark Sacred Trust for New-York in twenty days, and brig W. T. Dugan for ditto in ten days. Also, the brig R. F. Loper for Philadelphia.

Municipal Election in Fredericksburg—Know-Nothing Victory.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Tuesday, March 20.

At the city election, yesterday, for Mayor and other city officers, the Know-Nothing candidates were generally elected. Mr. CALDWELL, the Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, was elected by 160 majority, and the entire Council is of the Order of SAM.

Terrible Explosion in Coal Pits at Chesterfield, Va.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, March 20.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Midlothian Coal Pits, Chesterfield, last evening. Sixteen persons were taken out living and eight dead, and all will probably die. It is supposed there were fifty in the pit at the time. The explosion was caused by a blast.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, March 20.

The House to-day passed bills incorporating eleven new banks, four of which had already passed the Senate.

The Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 17th of April.

Collision in Hampton Roads.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 20.

Ship California, [illegible] known, came in collision last night in Hampton Roads. Both were seriously injured, and assistance has been sent to them.

The Case of Emma Moore.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 20.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of EMMA MOORE have rendered the following verdict: "The deceased came to her death by drowning, but whether she drowned herself voluntarily or otherwise the Jury from the testimony are unable to say."

Whig Nomination for State Senator in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, March 20.

JAMES J. BABCOCK, Esq., editor of the Palladium, was this morning nominated for State Senator for the New-Haven District by the Whig Convention.

Death of a Politician.

CARLISLE, Pa., Tuesday, March 20.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention Central Committee, died last evening, of congestion of the lungs. He was about 31 years old.

Arrival of the Steamer Oregon at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20.

The steamer Oregon, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. She encountered heavy fields of ice above Kingston, but worked through without damage.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 20.

We have no mail south of Washington this morning.

Rejoicings for the Reciprocity Treaty.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, March 20.

The citizens of Oswego are firing one hundred guns in honor of the full adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Yellow Fever on Board U. S. Ship Columbia.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, March 20.

The U. S. frigate Columbia, flag ship of the Home Squadron, which arrived here on Sunday, had fifty cases of yellow fever on board.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

The Appointments Completed.

We publish below from the Washington Union, March 20, the appointments and transfers for the four new regiments. The officers of the army, so far as they accept appointments in these regiments, will create vacancies in the regiments in which they have heretofore served, and thus from twenty to thirty additional original appointments will be made from civil life:

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—RIFLEMEN.

Captains.—Brevet Captain Henry F. Clarke, of Pennsylvania; first lieutenant 5th September, 1847, second artillery; brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of Monterey, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec—first commissioned, 1843. Brevet Captain Franklin Gardner, of Iowa; first lieutenant 13th September, 1847, seventh infantry; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of [illegible], Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec—first commissioned, 1843. Brevet Captain James G. S. Snelling, of Ohio; first lieutenant [illegible] of January, 1848, eighth infantry; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey (where he was wounded)—first commissioned in 1843. Brevet Captain Barnard E. Bee, of South Carolina; first lieutenant [illegible] of March, 1851, third infantry; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of Cerro Gordo (where he was wounded), and Chapultepec—first commissioned in 1845. First Lieutenant John C. [illegible] [illegible] N. Seymour Webb, of Connecticut; Captain 5th infantry; brevetted major for gallantry in battle of Chapultepec. Albert Tracy, of Maine; first lieutenant and Captain 9th infantry; brevetted Captain for gallantry in battle of Chapultepec. John A. Gove, of New-Hampshire; first lieutenant 9th infantry; served in war with Mexico. James P. Barker, of Delaware; served in Florida war.

First Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenant Joseph T. Tidball, of Ohio; second lieutenant 31st March, 1850, sixth infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1849. Second Lieutenant Alfred Cumming, of Georgia; second lieutenant 16th July, 1850, seventh infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1849. Second Lieutenant Curtiss Grover, of Maine; second lieutenant 10th September, 1850, fourth artillery; active service and frontier explorations—first commissioned, 1850. Second Lieutenant Louis H. Marshall, of Maryland; second lieutenant 3d March, 1851, third infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1849. Second Lieutenant Henry E. Maynadier, of the District of Columbia; second lieutenant 20th February, 1852, first artillery; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1852. Henry B. Kelly, of Louisiana; second and first lieutenant 14th infantry in war with Mexico. James Findlay Harrison, of Ohio; first lieutenant and quartermaster of volunteers in war with Mexico. William Clinton, of Pennsylvania; second lieutenant volunteers in war with Mexico. John McNab, of Vermont; sergeant-major second infantry in Florida war; sergeant-major 9th infantry in war with Mexico. N. A. M. Dudley, Massachusetts.

Second Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenant Peter T. Swaine, of New-York; second lieutenant 31st December, 1852, first infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1852. Second Lieutenant John H. Forney, of Alabama; second lieutenant 24th October, 1853, seventh infantry; service on Indian frontier—first commissioned 1852. Second Lieutenant Lyman M. Kellogg, of New-York; second lieutenant 15th February, 1854, second infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1852. Second Lieutenant Lawrence A. Williams, of the District of Columbia; second lieutenant 22d June, 1854, fourth infantry; service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1852. Second Lieutenant James Deshler, of Alabama; second lieutenant 1st July, 1854, third artillery; service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1854. W. H. Russell, of New-Jersey. Alexander Murray, of Pennsylvania. Malcolm H. Nicholls, of Louisiana. William Kearney, of Missouri. Curtis Dunham, of Kansas.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captains.—Brevet Major Pinkney Lugenbeel, of Ohio, first lieutenant 20th June, 1846, fifth infantry; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, (where he was wounded,) Molino del Rey and Chapultepec—first commissioned, 1840. Brevet Captain Frederick T. Dent, of Missouri, first lieutenant 11th February, 1847, fifth infantry; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Molino del Rey, where he was wounded—first commissioned, 1843. First Lieutenant Francis E. Patterson of Pennsylvania; first lieutenant 29th October, 1848, first artillery; private in McCulloch's company of Texas Rangers from May 1 to July 31, 1847—appointed second lieutenant first artillery 24th June, 1847. Brevet Captain George E. Pickett, of Illinois, first lieutenant 28th June, 1849, eighth infantry; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec—first commissioned, 1846. First Lieutenant Charles H. Winder, of Maryland, first lieutenant 8th April, 1854, third artillery; soldierly conduct on the wreck of the steamer San Francisco; now on frontier service—first commissioned 1850. Dickinson Woodruff, of New-Jersey; lieutenant-colonel of the New-Jersey battalion in the war with Mexico. Francis L. Bowman, Pennsylvania; major of Pennsylvania volunteers; distinguished in the action at La Vega in the war with Mexico. Prestley N. Guthrie, of Ohio; captain eleventh infantry; brevetted major for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and distinguished and wounded at Molino del Rey. James J. Archer, of Maryland; captain of voltigeurs; brevetted major for gallantry in the battle of Chapultepec. Crawford Fletcher, of Arkansas; first lieutenant of volunteers in the battle of Monterey; distinguished in the battle of Buena Vista.

First Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenant Henry M. Black, of Pennsylvania; second lieutenant 30th August, 1847, seventh infantry; active service on the Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1847. Second Lieutenant John M. Frazer, of Mississippi; second lieutenant 30th June, 1850, second infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1849. Second Lieutenant Thomas E. English, of Pennsylvania; second lieutenant 31st July, 1850, fifth infantry; active service on the Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1849. Second Lieutenant Alden Sargent, of Missouri; second lieutenant 15th April, 1851, sixth infantry; active service on the Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1850. Second Lieutenant J. Van Voast, of New-York; second lieutenant 2d August, 1853, third artillery; soldierly conduct on the wreck of the steamer San Francisco; now on frontier service—first commissioned, 1852. Lyman Bissell, of Connecticut; first lieutenant and captain ninth infantry in the war with Mexico. A. T. Palmer, of Maine; second lieutenant ninth infantry; brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was wounded. Samuel R. Harrison, of Texas; second lieutenant of volunteers; distinguished at Buena Vista. [illegible], of New-York; sergeant third infantry in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; [illegible] ninth infantry in the war with Mexico. George W. Carr, of Virginia; second lieutenant voltigeurs; served in Mexico.

Second Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenant Charles R. Woods, of Ohio; second lieutenant 31st July, 1852, first infantry; active service on Indian frontier; first commissioned, 1852. Second Lieutenant Hugh B. Fleming, of Pennsylvania; second lieutenant 8th June, 1853, sixth infantry; active service on Indian frontier; first commissioned, 1852. Second Lieutenant Henry Douglass, of New-York; second lieutenant 31st December, 1853, eighth infantry; service on Indian frontier; first commissioned, 1852. Second Lieutenant Wm. Myers, of Pennsylvania; second lieutenant 27th March, 1854, fourth infantry; active service on Indian frontier; first commissioned, 1852. Second Lieutenant William A. Webb, of Maine; second lieutenant 31st December, 1854, fifth infantry; active service on Indian frontier; first commissioned, 1853. Israel Miller, of New-York; served in war with Mexico. Philip A. Owen, of Alabama. Edmund J. Harvey, of Virginia. Charles A. Reynolds, of Maryland; served in war with Mexico. David B. McKibbin, of Pennsylvania.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captains.—Brevet Major Earl Van Dorn, of Mississippi; first lieutenant 3d March, 1847, seventh infantry; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and City of Mexico, where he was wounded—first commissioned, 1842. Brevet Captain Edmund K. Smith, of Florida; first lieutenant 9th March, 1851, seventh infantry; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Cerro Gordo and Contreras—first commissioned, 1845. Brevet Captain James Oakes, of Philadelphia; first lieutenant 30th June, 1851, second dragoons; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished at Medelin and battles of Churubusco and Molino del Rey; wounded in conflict with Indians in Texas—first commissioned, 1846. Brevet Captain J. N. Palmer, of New-York; first lieutenant 27th January, 1853, mounted rifles; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec, where he was wounded—first commissioned, 1846. First Lieutenant George Stoneman, of New-York; first lieutenant 25th July, 1854, First Dragoons; served in California campaigns during the war with Mexico, and since in operations against Indians, and in frontier explorations—first commissioned, 1846. Theodore O'Hara, of Kentucky; captain quartermaster for Volunteers, and brevetted major for gallantry in battles of Contreras and Churubusco. William R. Bradfute, of Tennessee; lieutenant in First Tennessee Volunteers, disbanded, captain Third Tennessee Volunteers, and served to the close of the war with Mexico. Charles E. Travis, of Texas; captain of Texas Volunteers now in service against Indians. Charles J. Whiting, of California; lieutenant of Artillery in the Florida war. Albert G. Brackett, of Indiana; first lieutenant of Volunteers in war with Mexico.

First Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenant N. G. Evans, of South Carolina; second lieutenant 30th September, 1848, second dragoons; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1848. Second Lieutenant Richard W. Johnson, of Kentucky; second lieutenant 10th June, 1850, first infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1849. Second Lieutenant Joseph H. McArthur, of [illegible]; second lieutenant 30th August, 1850, fifth infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1849. Second Lieutenant Charles W. Field, of Kentucky; second lieutenant 30th June, 1851, second dragoons; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1849. Second Lieutenant Kenner Garrard, of Ohio; second lieutenant 31st October, 1853, first dragoons; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1851. Alexander H. Cross, of District of Columbia; first lieutenant voltigeurs; distinguished at battle of Chapultepec. William H. Jenifer, of Maryland; first lieutenant third dragoons in war with Mexico. William B. Royall, of Missouri; first lieutenant volunteers in war with Mexico. William P. Chambliss, of Tennessee; second lieutenant volunteers in war with Mexico. Robert Nelson Eagle, of Texas; served in the war with Mexico, first in Navy, and afterwards in mounted volunteers.

Second Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenant John T. Shaaff, of the District of Columbia; second lieutenant 9th June, 1852, sixth infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1851. Second Lieutenant George B. Cosby, of Kentucky; second lieutenant 10th September, 1853, mounted rifles; active service on Indian frontier; distinguished and wounded in combat with Indians in Texas [illegible] George B. Anderson, of North Carolina; second lieutenant 31st March, [illegible] active service on Indian frontier [illegible] William W. Lowe, of Iowa; second lieutenant 22d October, 1854 [illegible] served in war with Mexico. [illegible] Joseph [illegible], of Washington Territory; [illegible] Texas and Oregon. Charles W. Phifer, of Mississippi. Robert C. Wood, Jr., of Louisiana.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captains.—Brevet Major Robert S. Garnett, of Virginia; captain 9th March, 1851, seventh infantry; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista—first commissioned, 1841. Brevet First Lieutenant Delos B. Sackett, of New-York; first lieutenant 27th December, 1853, first dragoons; brevetted for gallantry in battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma—first commissioned, 1845. Brevet First Lieutenant Thomas J. Wood, of Kentucky; first lieutenant 30th June, 1851, second dragoons; brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Buena Vista—first commissioned, 1845. Brevet Captain Geo. B. McClellan, of Pennsylvania; first lieutenant July 1, 1853, engineers; twice brevetted for gallantry in action; distinguished in battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec—first commissioned, 1846. First Lieutenant Samuel D. Sturgis, of Pennsylvania; first lieutenant 15th July, 1853, first dragoons. Served in war with Mexico; distinguished in combat with Indians in New Mexico—first commissioned, 1846. W. D. DeSaussure, of South Carolina; captain Palmetto regiment; wounded in battle at Churubusco; distinguished in battle at [illegible]. William D. Wilkins, of Michigan; first lieutenant fifteenth infantry; brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry in several affairs with guerillas in Mexico. William S. [illegible], of Illinois; second lieutenant volunteers; afterwards second lieutenant sixteenth infantry in war with Mexico. George T. Anderson, of Georgia; second lieutenant Georgia mounted volunteers in war with Mexico. John T. Coffee, of Maine.

First Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenant William N. R. Beall, of Arkansas; second lieutenant 30th April, 1849, fifth infantry; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1848. Second Lieutenant George H. Stewart, of Maryland; second lieutenant 11th November, 1849, second dragoons; active service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1848. Second Lieutenant James McIntosh, of Florida; second lieutenant 15th May, 1851, eighth infantry; service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1849. Second Lieutenant Eugene A. Carr, of New-York; second lieutenant 30th June, 1851, mounted rifles; active service on Indian frontier; distinguished in combat with Indians in Texas—first commissioned, 1850. Second Lieutenant David Bell, of Iowa; second lieutenant 9th October, 1852, second dragoons; active service on Indian frontier; distinguished in combat with Indians in New Mexico—first commissioned, 1851. John M. Perkins, of Alabama; in Texas rangers at battle of Buena Vista; afterwards first lieutenant thirteenth infantry in war with Mexico. Edward J. Dummit, of Florida; first lieutenant thirteenth infantry in war with Mexico. Alfred Iverson, Jr., of Georgia; second lieutenant mounted volunteers in war with Mexico. Harry Love, of California; service against Indians. Frank Wheaton, of Rhode Island; frontier explorations.

Second Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenant David S. Stanley, of Ohio; second lieutenant 6th September, 1853, second dragoons; served on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1852. Second Lieutenant Philip Stockton, of New-Jersey; second lieutenant 11th October, 1853, eighth infantry; served on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1852. Second Lieutenant Thomas Hight, of Indiana; second lieutenant 24th May, 1854, second dragoons; served on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1853. Second Lieutenant Benjamin Allston, of South Carolina; second lieutenant 23d October, 1854, first dragoons; served on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1853. Second Lieutenant James E. B. Stuart, of Virginia; second lieutenant 31st October, 1854, mounted rifles; service on Indian frontier—first commissioned, 1854. Peter Parkinson, Jr., of Wisconsin. Wm. W. Kirkland, of North Carolina. Eugene Crittenden, of Kentucky. Wm. A. [illegible] Jones, of Iowa. H. T. Clarke, of Rhode Island, late non-commissioned officer of dragoons.

M. Soulé and the French and Spanish Governments.

Translated from the Courrier des Etats Unis, March 19.

Mr. GAILLARDET writes from Paris:—The Spanish Cortes have repelled two fresh attempts which have been made to secure the liberty of religious worship in the capital of the provinces, and these attempts have had for their adversaries the leaders of the party who style themselves Progressists. The telegraph announces to-day that the Cabinet has admitted that the two principal demands of the American Government in the affair of the Black Warrior were founded in justice, and that punishment would be inflicted upon the agents at the port of Havana who have violated the laws. It was the presence of Mr. SOULE which prevented the acknowledgment from being made earlier. But he is scarcely gone before the eyes of Castilian equity are opened and enlightened. * * * You know already, doubtless, that as he left the French Government has shown that with the same [illegible] Mr. SOULE [illegible] day of WASHINGTON. [illegible] which have been exchanged may succeed new [illegible], if it should prove true that Mr. MASON is to be replaced by Mr. DUDLEY MANN, who has followed Mr. SOULE in his retreat.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20, 1855.

Governor CLARK communicated with the Legislature in writing this morning, embodying facts and arguments in favor of the passage of an act to levy tolls upon freight carried over railroads that compete with the State canals. In the Assembly, the message was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. In the Senate, no reference had been effected when the hour for adjournment was announced. There was an animated contest between those in favor of sending it to the Committee on Finance and those in favor of its reference to the Committee on Railroads.

It is understood that the State Officers are unitedly in favor of the proposed measure, and that it will be urged upon the Legislature with much vigor and determination. Such a proposition has been anticipated all through the session, and I think it will be determined to be the system whereby the constituted authorities shall replenish the exhausted coffers of the State.

The Board of Trade of the city of Buffalo lately presented to the Canal Board a memorial urging the restoration of the law imposing tolls on railroad freight. In corroboration of the conclusions they arrived at, they present figures showing the freighting business done by the railroads directly competing with the canals, and the amount which would have accrued to the State under the law imposing tolls. Up to the 30th of September, there was shipped from Buffalo, by the New-York Central Road—

206,195 bbls. of Flour, the toll on which is	$61,858 [illegible]
10,[illegible] sacks of Seed	10,[illegible]
300,[illegible] bushels of Wheat	9,[illegible]
6,344,7[illegible] lbs. Butter and Cheese	9,[illegible]
Bacon	509 00
Corn, Oats, Barley and Rye	1,370 00
Wool	[illegible]
Total	$9[illegible]
On the articles not enumerated, amounting in value to $3,500,000, we charge a toll of	$25,000 00
Total on down freight enumerated	$120,[illegible]
The up freight on said Road, amounting to 70,000 tons; the toll, at 4 mills, is	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Add, for Oct. and Nov., their proportion	44,795 00
Total toll the Central Road would have paid	$369,307 38
The Buffalo and New-York City Road took from Buffalo 130,489 barrels of flour; and a similar computation made on this Road, as above on the Central, gives	91,000 00
Total toll lost to State on Buffalo and New-York Roads	$460,307 38

During the year there was shipped at Buffalo:

	by Canal	by Railroad
Beef, bbls.	25,750	28,783
Pork, bbls.	122,[illegible]	12,267
Flour, bbls.	2[illegible],124	398,615
Bacon, lbs.	18,702,[illegible]	2,847,537
Butter, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	[illegible],573	4,[illegible]
Corn, bush.	9,405,[illegible]	50,121
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	114,[illegible]

It is estimated that the up and down tonnage on the other Roads indirectly competing with the Canals would equal that of the two Roads for which the figures are given, making a total toll of $[illegible],014 64.

"GENERAL ORDERS."

In the House, after considerable talk over unimportant matters, the Committee of nine made their daily report, taking off some twenty bills, and reducing by that much the work before the main body. There were in the list but one or two bills which affected City interests, the principal being that so long required enactment providing for the appointment of a Commission to restore, arrange and preserve the records in the offices of the Register, Surrogate and County Clerk.

PLANK-ROADS.

Working on plankroads constitutes a large proportion of the business imposed on legislators. Probably there was never any one project that has been such an entire failure, or which has entailed such loss upon the community. They went up in public estimation like rockets—they have fallen as rapidly as the sticks. In the debate on a bill to amend the charter of a plank-road company, it was stated by a member on the floor of the House that there was not one company in the State that had or could pay a fair dividend upon the capital invested, while nine out of every ten had sunk their entire capital as well as interest.

STICKING TO THE PUNCH.

The bill to prevent the adulteration of milk, and to provide the genuine article to the denizens of New-York, Williamsburg and Brooklyn, was under consideration in the House. The bill prohibits the feeding of distillery swill to cows kept in close stalls or stables. Mr. MUNDAY proposed the following amendment: "To punish any person who shall pour into any milk pitcher, bowl or basin, any of that 'beverage of hell' called rum, for the purpose of making therewith that awful and monstrous liquid called milk punch." The House refused to adopt the amendment,—hence Mr. MUNDAY draws the conclusion that the House inclines to milk punch. This certainly appears to be a logical inference.

CITY LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE.

Senator [illegible], from the Committee to facilitate legislation, reported the following bills, relating to New-York, as proper to be taken from the "General Orders," and referred to Select Committees to be reported complete:

An act to amend an act entitled An act to consolidate the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and the town of Bushwick into one Municipal Government, and to incorporate the same.

An act to incorporate the Baptist Historical Society of the City of New-York.

An act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to create a loan to complete the erection of the Lunatic Asylum on the County Farm in said county.

An act to incorporate the Sandy Hook Pilots' Charitable Fund.

An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to raise $600,000 to erect a new City Hall.

AN OLD CUSTOMER.

There was an old face came up in the Senate this morning—"The Commissioner's Map of the City of Brooklyn." It wants fixing up, altering, amending—it has wanted altering, amending, fixing up, every session since the Commissioners drew the first lines—[illegible]. Of course it will be duly attended to this session, as it has been at all previous sessions.

A LARGE DAY'S WORK LAID OUT.

The Senate resolved to make all the claims bills now before it the special order after the reading of the journal on Thursday. There are something less than a thousand of these claims before the higher branch of the Legislature. If they dispose of all in one day, there will be some going without dinner.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

Senator GOODWIN, on behalf of Col. TALMA STANLEY, of Geneva, Ontario County, presented to the State the sword worn by the donor at the battle of Queenston Heights, on the 13th of October, 1812. After the Americans had gained the Heights, three Indians in ambush shot at Col. S. The ball struck the sword, and lodged in the scabbard, where it yet remains. The sword was accepted on the part of the State, and ordered to be deposited in the State Library, for the examination of the public.

A CROWD AFTER OFFICE.

The cars last night brought up an enormous crowd of place-hunters. The town swarms with applicants after the spoils—with disinterested mortals, anxious to serve the State as Harbor Masters, Loan Commissioners, Notaries, Canal Appraisers. The Executive Chamber is besieged with a steady throng, working their way up to the Executive presence—telling there their sufferings, their labors, their endurance, their aspirations. In the olden time, a few loaves and fishes satisfied the multitude, but your modern multitudes are not now so easily disposed of. "Many are called but few are chosen," must have been written with something of an eye to coming events. J. B. S.

FROM BONAIRE AND CURACOA.—Capt. SHERMAN, of bark [illegible], reports all as being very [illegible] at the above places on the 26th of February. [illegible]

FROM RIO GRANDE.—Captain BROWNE, of the brig Sea Foam, from Rio Grande, reports that Captain Lane, of the bark [illegible], was yet in confinement [illegible]

Trouble Between the Pope and the Government of Sardinia.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

GENOA, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855.

The controversy between the Government of Sardinia and the Holy See approaches a crisis. The Bull adopted in Secret Consistory on the 22d ult., denouncing the Ministerial bill before Parliament to regulate or suppress the monasteries and other close ecclesiastical corporations and establishments in the Kingdom, has only served to exasperate the public spirit. Its language is exceedingly offensive, and its tone that of another age; so much so that the Government at Turin deemed it politic to encourage its publication by the press throughout the kingdom, well assured that intelligent readers would thus be led to serious reflection as to the danger of the abuse of ecclesiastical power. At the same time an order was issued interdicting any attempt on the part of the priesthood to introduce the question into the pulpits, with a view to prejudice the devout by an appeal to superstition. The magistrates of the several departments are required to arrest any attempt to prejudice the people in this way against the Government, and the principle of free discussion in Parliament. Circulars to this effect have been widely published, concurrently with the libelous Bull, which threatens excommunication against all persons, in or out of office, who in any way aid or promote the so-called "unholy measure," which is also declared to be null and of no effect if it should be adopted by the Government! and this in the nineteenth century!

M. D'AZEGLIO, late Prime Minister, and now a Senator, who is assailed in the Bull with peculiar bitterness for his efforts to relieve the country from the domination of Rome, has replied through the press in an admirable article, worthy of the head and heart of the first writer and most honored patriot of modern Italy. He shows conclusively that the condition and influence of the numerous institutions referred to in the bill, are decidedly adverse to the prosperity of the country, the well being of the people, the progress of intelligence, and the safety of the free Constitution of the State. This you may well imagine, when I add that they number 477, and include among their inmates and dependents about 10,000 priests and monks of various orders—all of whom live without work, and at the public expense, in one shape or another. To a man they are hostile to the present free Constitution, and together of course exercise a vast influence over the ignorant and superstitious classes of the country.

The bill has been discussed with much ability for some days, and every opportunity having been given to the few representatives of the Ecclesiastical party in the House of Deputies to present their views on the subject, it was resolved yesterday, I am happy to say, to bring the question to a vote without further delay. There is no doubt that it will pass both Houses by commanding majorities. This will be another grand step in the steady march of Piedmont to full emancipation from civil and religious bondage. A free press and free schools are fast achieving their political results in this noble country.

Row Between a United States Consul and Two Haytian Merchants.

The Post of last evening published a long account of a disturbance between a United States Consul and two Haytian merchants, from which we extract what follows:

Mr. KNIGHT, the commercial agent of the United States at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, has become embroiled with the members of a commercial house in that city, in a way which, we regret to say, reflects very little credit upon himself or upon the administration of justice in the Emperor SOULOUQUE's dominions. Mr. KNIGHT is a young gentleman from Philadelphia, who was employed last Winter by Mr. LEWIS, the commercial agent, as a sort of clerk; he is now acting as commercial agent in Mr. LEWIS' place. He occupied rooms over the store of the Messrs. POUILH & SON.

One day he refused to sign an invoice sent him for his consular signature without being paid in advance; the Messrs. POUILH, both father and son, were very indignant—an altercation ensued, in which many foul epithets were exchanged, and it was charged by Mr. KNIGHT that the elder POUILH struck him. Mr. POUILH, senior, is about sixty years of age, and the younger about thirty-five, and both among the most respectable merchants in Port-au-Prince.

Mr. KNIGHT chose to make a national matter of it, and appealed to the Emperor. The Emperor directed it to be sent to the tribunal, where the case was heard, and resulted in the sentence of Messrs. POUILH to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of $25, although the terms of the sentence show that the Court decided not according to its conviction, but through fear of the Government which Mr. KNIGHT represented.

It appeared in the progress of the trial, that Mr. KNIGHT owed Messrs. POUILH & Co. for borrowed money, and hence, in part, their indignation at the refusal of Mr. KNIGHT to sign their ship papers without pay in advance.

The Rappers and the Czar—Spiritual Revelations about the Death of Nicholas—The Mediums at Fault.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 19.

On Saturday we published an appeal to the spiritual mediums, to resolve the doubts prevailing in regard to the Czar's death, by summoning his spirit and making him give answers to certain queries. We regret to say that the answers we have received have not been numerous, and some are so manifestly mere speculation and guess-work, such as about a thousand editors have made, without the aid of a medium, that we shall not take the trouble to notice them. The following is [illegible]

THE FIRST REVELATION.

MR. EDITOR: Your remarks, under the head of "A Chance for the Mediums," wear a facetious aspect, but notwithstanding this apparent phase, I feel impressed to send the following answer to your interrogatories: NICHOLAS died between 12 and 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 2d day of March, 1855; his death was the result of asphyxia, produced by congestion of the pulmonary arteries, the cause of which was a nervous irritation of the parietes of the heart, produced by an excited brain acting upon the irritative condition of the whole system, which was the result of a severe cold. The prospect of peace is as far off as it was before the late Emperor's death; indeed farther off, because the new Emperor inherits all the energy of his father, without his vacillating disposition. NICHOLAS' death produced but little effect upon the stock market; cotton rules as low as before; flour a shade higher; beef and bacon about the same; and, according to your request, I say 0! 0! 0! about putty.

We have the address of this medium, and his direction about the disposition of the [illegible] we are to give to the medium whose report shall be exactly verified.

THE SECOND REVELATION.

Napoleon Bonaparte—The Czar has not yet arrived in the city; he will be here by 6 o'clock. He has arrived. Huzza! God save Liberty and my country forever!

Nicholas Romanoff—I was poisoned by one of my nobles, because I would not have peace; my second son, CONSTANTINE, aged twenty-seven years, will be Emperor. He will proclaim peace; stocks will go up in the market.

Will the Spiritualists explain why the shade of NAPOLEON is so delighted at the arrival of the shade of NICHOLAS as to rap out huzzas, &c.? This is not clear to our terrestrial brains.

LATER AND IMPORTANT.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following highly important and minute account of the Czar's death, and its effect in Europe. It confirms, it will be seen, part of each of the former reports, and at the same time contradicts part of each:

THE THIRD REVELATION.

WOODBURY, N. J., March 18, 1855.

EDITOR EVENING BULLETIN: In answer to your editorial of Saturday, headed "A Chance for the Mediums," I beg leave to reply to it by stating, that last evening one of the mediums, in my presence, having been interrogated respecting the information you desire, replied as follows: "That the Czar expired at the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg, on Friday morning, the 2d inst., at 43 minutes past 12 o'clock. He had been suffering for some time with severe pains in the breast, accompanied with dizziness of the head, but a fatal termination was not anticipated until Thursday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, when he became delirious, and his physicians pronounced it a case of apoplexy, though the general impression among the members of his family and nobility was, that poison had been administered by some one in attendance. The medium, on being pressed for a distinct answer on the point, replied that he had been poisoned. He enjoyed intervals during the night, and became conscious about two hours previous to his death, which occurred as stated above. He was perfectly aware of his condition, and named his second son, CONSTANTINE, as his successor.

"The prospect of peace is as far distant now as if the Czar had lived, as one of his dying requests was that the war should be prosecuted, and, to use his own words, 'Russia must conquer.'

"On Saturday and Monday, the 3d and 4th inst., the Stock market in London was much excited, and Consols rose to 93, and since then have declined to [illegible], at which price they have continued. Cotton was brisk, and large operations were made on speculation at [illegible] advance. Flour and all descriptions of Breadstuffs have declined heavily, owing to the very large arrivals of vessels at Liverpool, together with the supposed prospect of peace. Beef and Bacon are also lower."

Now, Mr. Editor, you can take the above communication for what it is worth, and place whatever estimate you deem proper on it; but it actually took place in the presence of a number of citizens of this town, and I have not the least doubt but the arrival of the next steamer will confirm all that has been said by the medium. Of this I feel perfectly convinced, and time alone will prove the truth of it. You can make whatever use you think proper of this. Yours, &c.

AMOS MITCHELL, Woodbury.

We, the undersigned, were present when the above took place, and certify to the correctness of Mr. MITCHELL's communication.

HENDERSON COOPER,
WILLIAM J. BEATTY,
GEORGE H. FLOYD.

THE FOURTH REVELATION.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible], March [illegible], 1855.

MR. EDITOR: Referring to the spiritual invitation contained in yesterday's Bulletin, I beg to inform you that I am a medium, and to assure you Nicholas is not dead, but sleepeth; and will not waken until the effect in London of the announcement of his death is received at St. Petersburg. The mammoth ability of the Czar in diplomacy attaches an importance to my revelation which, perhaps, as yet, has not appeared in the columns of your or any other paper.

EIGHTH-STREET.

THE FIFTH REVELATION.

"I, PAUL ROMANOFF, late Emperor of all the Russias, do hereby certify that my son NICHOLAS is not dead. The report was only a trick to fool the allies and bully along some grand stock-jobbing operations. NICHOLAS was a good boy to me and he will live long enough to punish his foes."

THE SIXTH REVELATION.

"Nicholas est mort! Sebastopol est prise! C'est un mauvais sujet, ce Monsieur Nicholas! [illegible] pas. Mais, il est mort. Vive la gloire! Vive l'Empereur!

ST. ARNAUD."

Here we have what may be regarded as an official dispatch from the late French Commander-in-chief in the Crimea, who, as is very natural, tells us exultingly that "Sebastopol est prise!"

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer—Indictments for Murder.

As stated in yesterday's TIMES, the term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence on the first Monday in April. The District Attorney will be much facilitated in his arduous duties by having the newly-appointed Judge COWLES to preside. We give below a list of indictments for murder, found by the Grand Jury since the October session of the Court:

WILLIAM SHAFFENBURG, for the alleged murder of HELEN MEYER, by stabbing her with a dirk knife, (said to be from jealousy,) in September last, at No. 55 Greenwich-street.

PETER M. LAWSON, for the alleged murder of JOHN O'NEAL, by stabbing him with a knife on the 17th December last, in Washington-street.

[illegible] M. [illegible], for alleged murder of JOHN GILROY, by shooting him with a gun, in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, about the 12th October last.

JAMES RYAN and JUSTIN PATTEN, for alleged murder of JAMES CAHILL, Policeman of Eleventh Ward, by shooting him with a pistol, in September last.

TERRENCE HAMILL, otherwise THOMAS HAMMOND, for alleged murder of his wife, ELIZA HAMMOND, by violently kicking her, &c., in January last, at No. [illegible] Trinity-place.

EDWARD ALLEN, for alleged murder of PATRICK QUINN, by stabbing him with a knife, in Anthony-street, on 5th November last.

HENRY CARNEL, for alleged murder of CHARLES [illegible], by cutting his throat with a knife, at the foot of Dey-street, on 15th November, 1853. This prisoner, it will be recollected, was tried some time after the occurrence and found guilty, but a new trial granted, on the ground, we believe, that the [illegible] was erroneous. The two principal witnesses, [illegible] of deceased, went, after the trial, to South America, [illegible] to New-York, and have not returned.

MOSES MYER also stands indicted for arson in the *first degree*, for setting fire to his own store in November last. The penalty for this crime being the same as in capital cases, they are classed together.

There will probably be added to this list several other cases, as indictments will no doubt be found relative to the murder of POOLE.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—It is now upwards of six years since this [illegible] remedy was introduced to the notice of the Faculty and the public generally. Its immense success, in cases of Consumption, Scrofulous Diseases, &c., &c. [illegible] Please observe, that in future the name of FREDERICK V. RUSHTON will be on the label, and my signature over the cork of each bottle; and the Genuine Oil, prepared by my father (the founder and originator of the firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.,) is now only prepared by myself, [illegible]

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON,
(Son of the late WM. L. RUSHTON,) at the Old Establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

FEVER AND AGUE.—Read the testimony of Hon. E. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DRESSLER's Antiperiodic, or Fever and Ague Pills.

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DRESSLER, Esq.—Dear Sir: I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills produced a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.

Truly yours, E. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DRESSLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depot, No. 341 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The law of fixtures and other property, partaking both of a real and a personal nature, comprising the law relating to annexations to the freehold in general, as also emblements, charters, heir-looms, &c., with an appendix containing precedent forms and directions respecting the removal, purchase, valuation, &c., of fixtures between landlord and tenant, [illegible] outgoing and in-coming tenants, by [illegible] FERARD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, from the latest English edition, with notes and references to American decisions. By WILLIAM HOGAN, Counselor-at-Law, second edition, just published, price $3, and for sale by BANKS, GOULD & Co., No. 144 Nassau-street, New-York, and No. 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Life and Cabinet sizes in oil and pastel. Miniature sizes, superior to the finest ivory painting; uncolored photographs, equaled by no other establishment in the world. Perfect likenesses taken in any style or size from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Life size oil paintings on canvas by this process at one sitting, taken only by

J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS,
No. [illegible] Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and
No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Astonishing efficacious in the cure of old sores, wounds and all skin diseases; they will effect cures when all other means failed. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers particularly invited to call at the Gas Manufacturing Depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. Also, the most perfect [illegible] works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

GREATEST WONDER YET!—We allude to the [illegible] New-Hampshire Mammoth Girl, now creating such a sensation at Barnum's Museum. The girl weighs nearly 500 pounds, [illegible] this afternoon at Barnum's—the "Orphan's Dream" this evening.

NEW-YORK CITY

Dutch Hill.

It is a fresh-looking hamlet, that on the east of Forty-third and Forty-fourth-streets, near East River. The houses are little board or stone shanties, scattered around the wigwamy of an Indian village, with their peculiarly pitch winding approaches.

Every day of the primitive block form, with a hole in the roof for a chimney; others are arched, others with a sharp gable gutter. Occasionally, something really new in architectural style will meet one in the shape of a rectangular box with dormant windows which, on nearer approach, you discover to be a Redwood or bunker in, and make into a summer home of the better class of cabins have spoken. Most are built just on the edge of a quarry, where are always undermined by the digging of stones, and must soon be removed. Each house has a retinue of lean dogs and goats and pigs; the dogs being usually somewhat overcome with their labors in the streets, dragging ash carts, are at home a peaceable race; only their progeny evincing a quarrelsome disposition. The goat seems always an unhappy animal whose lot can some how find himself on an inclined plane, so here he satisfies his disposition by standing in a precarious manner on a sloping bed held by, or even on the roof of the cabin, from which he looks out complacently on the village.

The pigs and hens are usually found making incursions into the shanties, and capturing and carrying off whatever may lie about under the bed and table. All the inhabitants of these buildings are squatters—they have found a plot of ground unclaimed, and have built log-cabins on it, to remain until the rightful owner turns them away. When they move they roll their houses to some new corner for $5 or $10. They are all Irish and German laborers, mechanics in the village near by, and others, especially the German women, living on the sale of the rags and bones which they and their children gather in the city long enough the streets of the City.

The village called "Dutch Hill," which with the neighboring shanties must contain thousands of people, is almost precisely like the poorest Irish villages, and possess their most Celtic peculiarities. What a disappointment it must be for those hard-pressed emigrants, who have come over with the belief that in America compared to the money must be at once ready at hand. These "squatters" have had a very hard time this Winter. The quarrymen have been out of employ for four months; the day-laborers as long; some of them have had anything saved. The women have only here and there found little jobs, or they live too far away from the families who want work. The children have been sent out all over the City, for begging, match-selling, cab and well cleaning, and the usual street occupations. These people, too, have not caught up the charitable disposition of our citizens; and we truly believe that but for the assistance by the visitors of the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," and the aid provided by the Almshouse, there would have been this Winter terrible cases of starvation on "Dutch Hill." We would not defend the shortcomings of all the visitors of the above Association. These must be in such a large organization instances of want of examination or carelessness. It is our impression, too, that the work would be edifying better done, if each visitor's district were smaller, and the number of visits increased.

Now, the disbursements of their general plan has struck me often this Winter. It seems a small thing to give only three or four shillings a week to each family, so has been done on Dutch Hill this season. But, the result is, that each person feels the sting of want, and will seek every means of livelihood, at the same time that hunger or suffering is kept off. For the sick and the utterly helpless, private charity must supply the deficiency. The Almshouse Department must have spent large sums this year in relief; every poor family in that quarter gets its quarter of ton of coal four times in the Winter. They have a depôt, we understand, of coal, in Fourteenth-street.

The dwellers near to this hamlet are equally crowded with needy families. If any one of your readers wants a specimen of the present biting Poverty in New-York, and feels that he would willingly bestow a little money where it is needed, let him first visit one block on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between the Second and First-avenues—Nos. 178, 176, 170 and 168. The people in these houses are not the vicious and intemperate poor on the hills; they are in general cleanly and thrifty and sober. Near these: In No. 172, rear, first floor, a workingman's wife—husband has found work only a few times since Autumn—has two children, miserably ragged and sickly—one three and one chair in the room, nothing else but a table; no beds, clothes or bedstead—they sleep on the floor on straw bed, under rags and old coats. Up stairs again, number of families, with the men at home out of employ; in the upper story, a woman deserted by her husband, with two children—the room very neat and well scrubbed—she has been scuffling through the City among the skin factories for work; has found none; does not know what to do. In the next house, (174,) on the ground floor, a widow with four small children and a babe just dying; dark not knowing anything about the visitors of the Poor—never saw one—has had coal "from the Corporation." She does not tell readily her situation, but it appears after a while that she has literally starving; that the charcoal charity which a friend had procured to use for sick cases, came between her and this hunger and want. The children, as we do now by hundreds, we send to our office to be clothed, in condition they should go to school. Above, in another family, with a mother and six children—husband out of work since Christmas—the children ragged and sickly-looking; again still other families with the men unemployed. In one of the rear houses, (No. 170 East Thirty-eighth-street,) we stumbled on a sad scene. A bare room, one table, two chairs, and a stove; no bedstead in the back room, but only a straw bed and some rags, (very thin as we afterwards felt) on the damp floor—everything chilly and needy; around the stove were a woman and three children and a young girl of 14; the girl was crying bitterly, and the woman convulsively sobbing, with her face covered with her hands; the children did not cry, but stared sadly by—one was a sweet blue-eyed little boy of eight, who was bare-footed. I had known the woman before, and I found she had just received news of the death of her husband, of the Chagres fever on the George Law, near the Isthmus. His name was Rose, a young man, who had been a farmer in California; he was bringing home to his family.

She could hardly tell the story with her sobs; she was left almost—had nothing—her oldest girl out of work, and three children to be taken care of—she was at loss of them!" Again they all sobbed bitterly.

The girl seemed to know more what the loss was, and cried without stop or restraint. Certainly it is a hard season for the widow and the fatherless; and the cold nights and sharp hunger must add another pang to the pang of desolation and loneliness."

Still other families were in the same house and the next house, without work, with children ragged, hungry and shivering.

Yet it is due to the poor in this quarter to say, that they are willing to school their children, when they can only get the means to make them comfortable and decent to attend. Our plan devote a portion of the industrial School in this quarter to being produced. A large room has been engaged over a stable in Twelfth-street, near Third-avenue, at $100 rent. It will hold 200 or 300 children. Nearly $600 has already been pledged to the enterprise.

We hopefully this School in clothes dried, and obtain a large number of the children of these wretched families. The quarter seems to swarm with ragged boys and girls; and if we can only save the sufficient funds supplied now, we can relieve a great deal of present poverty, and prevent much more of future poverty. These Industrial Schools have now been fully tested. The public believe in them; and we earnestly entreat of all who would aid in educating and assisting the children of the poor to lend a hand now to this infant enterprise.

C. L. R.,

Children's Aid Society, Chatham Hall, Ann-street.

A HAUL ON GULPRITS.

Descent upon Gambling Houses, Lottery Policy Shops, &c.

Mayor Wood has struck still more sturdy blows. Yesterday, upon inquiring at the City Hall for news from head-quarters, our reporters learned that the promises of the Mayor touching City grievances had been just fulfilled in a new fashion. Among the descents made by the Police, during the previous night, upon improper localities, were on slaughts upon the saloons of PAT HEARNE, a noted keeper of a gambling place in Broadway, and of JOSEPH HALL, keeper of another concern of the same sort, and of the proprietor of a down town policy shop. These arrests took place under the following circumstances:

On Monday night Captain TURNBULL, with a posse of the Eighth Ward Police, proceeded first to the saloon of HALL, No. 537 Broadway, and arrested the proprietor by virtue of a warrant issued by His Honor the Mayor. HALL's saloon is one of the most splendidly furnished on Broadway, and is patronized largely by Southern gentlemen. HALL was taken before Justice OSBORNE and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear and answer.

On the same night, the same posse of police, headed by the Captain, made a second descent,—this time upon PATRICK HEARNE's place, No. 687 Broadway. HEARNE was arrested, taken before Justice OSBORNE, and bailed in $1,000.

Yesterday the Police of the First Ward made a distribution at the Policy shop of HENRY RUWE, corner of Pearl and Broad-street. The affidavit in this case, in consequence of which the arrest was effected, was made by MARTIN MALOY of No. 61 Pacific-street, Brooklyn. Attached to this complaint is the ticket bought of accused, which cost sixteen cents. The arrest created great excitement among the penny policy dealers. A large number of the Church-street nobility followed the accused, who is a very young man, to the Mayor's Office.

HALL and HEARNE are the proprietors of two of the most extensive and fashionable gambling establishments in this City. It is the Mayor's intention, as we understand it, to break up all these establishments; but he has found it difficult to proceed in the matter, for want of legal proof—the parties conducting their business in so private a manner.

The descent upon the Policy-shops is a good movement. Complaints against the keepers of these places have been numerous upon the Mayor's Book ever since that record was opened to the public.

AGRICULTURAL.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

A very interesting meeting of this Club took place yesterday. There was more than an average attendance of members and friends. The subjects announced for discussion were, Manures, Top-dressing for grass and grain, and Drainage.

With a view to illustrate the interest with which the improvement of agriculture is regarded, Mr. MYRES, the Secretary, introduced the business of the morning by calling attention to the progress of horticultural science in Belgium.

From the current number of the Annals of the Imperial Society of Horticulture of Paris, which opens with a eulogistic notice of the "works published by the Smithsonian Institute, and forwarded to the Society—the Secretary read to the meeting as follows:

"The Fair of the National Central Society of Agriculture at Belgium was held in the latter part of the month of September last. It was all agricultural, and nothing else. It certainly was brilliant for the number and beauty of the objects in it. The relative numbers were curious. There were 223 horses, 119 sheep, 47 hogs, 16 goats, 81 rabbits, 211 cocks and hens," (the Belgians, too, have got the hen fever,) "5 turkies, 6 geese, 64 ducks, and more than 200 agricultural implements and machines.

"The vegetable products were not admitted into the exhibition.

"This Society was founded in December, 1853, and now counts 2,000 members. A splendid banquet followed the fair.

"We then visited the garden of Messrs. VAN HOUTTE & VAN CLEENE, at Ghent. It is impossible to see anywhere anything comparable to the growing Orchidia of M. VAN HOUTTE. We particularly admired the rich collection of Begonias and a Lapageria Rose in full bloom, covering the whole vault of the conservatory. The splendid Regina Victoria was in flower in the aquarium, surrounded by several of the Nymphaeae; also the Euryale Ferox, its leaves singularly furnished with sharp points."

Mr. R. L. PELL then made some interesting remarks on the subject of drainage. After alluding most ably to the bearings of the question upon the farming population of the purely rural districts, he proceeded to observe that many parts of New-York are badly drained, the streets becoming receptacles for refuse and excrementitious matter which tend much to increase the mortality. In fact, the average age of the inhabitants of this City does not exceed 21 years. In 1844, more than 23,000 lived in badly drained courts and alleys, and nearly 7,000 in cellars. In such places disease of a malignant febrile type is never absent. Each adult individual requires a daily supply of 600 feet of pure air. If the supply be limited, the consequence is obvious.

The speaker alluded next to sulphureted hydrogen and other gaseous and effusive effluvia as the product of decomposition and imperfect drainage of large cities, and related experiments in proof of the deadly effects of these aerial poisons.

He then suggested that cellars should not be allowed to be inhabited, unless situated in a street that is well sewered, and where such sewer is placed on a level sufficiently below the cellar floor, and communicating with it. He regretted that we copy after England in this respect, permitting public health to occupy so subordinate a place in the estimation of the public authorities. Not so in France; public health is with them an object of interest not only to the Government, but to the municipal council.

They have in Paris a Council of Health appointed by the Prefect of Police, and to this body all questions of medical police are constantly referred by the Government. The Swiss pay great attention to drainage and cleanliness, and are repaid by a lower mortality than obtains in other countries.

Mr. CLAPP, referring to the drainage of cities, would suggest that some better method should be adopted to cleanse sewers. The street, especially in Summer, from the "breathing holes" was very defectious. He would propose that there be connection between the large mains and sewers established occasionally by the opening of a gate between them; that when the water was running, to waste, this might conveniently be done.

Mr. PURDY said, health, cleanliness and comfort were important. In this City and others, there are little yards undrained and comparatively useless. It is of no possible use attempting to cultivate little plots in the City, unless the soil be made deep and thorough. If, from a plot of 25 feet by 50, the old soil be removed and properly replaced, a valuable horticultural result would ensue. It well deserved, the partial abscission of the sun from overshadowing buildings would not be so strongly felt. A great deal of leisure, both and humanity may be gained there, by giving to the cultivation of the soil, of proper extent and quality, the attention which it has so long received. An expensive and might be commenced after good manure.

Mr. CLAPP explained his plan more fully. The opening of the main, say in Chambers-street, would be in the sewer, the lowest of water in a few years, at $100 rent. It would hold 200 or 300 children. Nearly $600 has already been pledged to the enterprise.

We hopefully this School in clothes dried, and obtain a large number of the children of these wretched families. The quarter seems to swarm with ragged boys and girls; and if we can only save the sufficient funds supplied now, we can relieve a great deal of present poverty, and prevent much more of future poverty. These Industrial Schools have now been fully tested. The public believe in them; and we earnestly entreat of all who would aid in educating and assisting the children of the poor to lend a hand now to this infant enterprise.

C. L. R.,

Children's Aid Society, Chatham Hall, Ann-street.

A HAUL ON GULPRITS.

Descent upon Gambling Houses, Lottery Policy Shops, &c.

Mayor Wood has struck still more sturdy blows. Yesterday, upon inquiring at the City Hall for news from head-quarters, our reporters learned that the promises of the Mayor touching City grievances had been just fulfilled in a new fashion. Among the descents made by the Police, during the previous night, upon improper localities, were on slaughts upon the saloons of PAT HEARNE, a noted keeper of a gambling place in Broadway, and of JOSEPH HALL, keeper of another concern of the same sort, and of the proprietor of a down town policy shop. These arrests took place under the following circumstances:

On Monday night Captain TURNBULL, with a posse of the Eighth Ward Police, proceeded first to the saloon of HALL, No. 537 Broadway, and arrested the proprietor by virtue of a warrant issued by His Honor the Mayor. HALL's saloon is one of the most splendidly furnished on Broadway, and is patronized largely by Southern gentlemen. HALL was taken before Justice OSBORNE and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear and answer.

On the same night, the same posse of police, headed by the Captain, made a second descent,—this time upon PATRICK HEARNE's place, No. 687 Broadway. HEARNE was arrested, taken before Justice OSBORNE, and bailed in $1,000.

Yesterday the Police of the First Ward made a distribution at the Policy shop of HENRY RUWE, corner of Pearl and Broad-street. The affidavit in this case, in consequence of which the arrest was effected, was made by MARTIN MALOY of No. 61 Pacific-street, Brooklyn. Attached to this complaint is the ticket bought of accused, which cost sixteen cents. The arrest created great excitement among the penny policy dealers. A large number of the Church-street nobility followed the accused, who is a very young man, to the Mayor's Office.

HALL and HEARNE are the proprietors of two of the most extensive and fashionable gambling establishments in this City. It is the Mayor's intention, as we understand it, to break up all these establishments; but he has found it difficult to proceed in the matter, for want of legal proof—the parties conducting their business in so private a manner.

The descent upon the Policy-shops is a good movement. Complaints against the keepers of these places have been numerous upon the Mayor's Book ever since that record was opened to the public.

AGRICULTURAL.

American Institute—Farmers' Club.

A very interesting meeting of this Club took place yesterday. There was more than an average attendance of members and friends. The subjects announced for discussion were, Manures, Top-dressing for grass and grain, and Drainage.

With a view to illustrate the interest with which the improvement of agriculture is regarded, Mr. MYRES, the Secretary, introduced the business of the morning by calling attention to the progress of horticultural science in Belgium.

From the current number of the Annals of the Imperial Society of Horticulture of Paris, which opens with a eulogistic notice of the "works published by the Smithsonian Institute, and forwarded to the Society—the Secretary read to the meeting as follows:

"The Fair of the National Central Society of Agriculture at Belgium was held in the latter part of the month of September last. It was all agricultural, and nothing else. It certainly was brilliant for the number and beauty of the objects in it. The relative numbers were curious. There were 223 horses, 119 sheep, 47 hogs, 16 goats, 81 rabbits, 211 cocks and hens," (the Belgians, too, have got the hen fever,) "5 turkies, 6 geese, 64 ducks, and more than 200 agricultural implements and machines.

"The vegetable products were not admitted into the exhibition.

"This Society was founded in December, 1853, and now counts 2,000 members. A splendid banquet followed the fair.

"We then visited the garden of Messrs. VAN HOUTTE & VAN CLEENE, at Ghent. It is impossible to see anywhere anything comparable to the growing Orchidia of M. VAN HOUTTE. We particularly admired the rich collection of Begonias and a Lapageria Rose in full bloom, covering the whole vault of the conservatory. The splendid Regina Victoria was in flower in the aquarium, surrounded by several of the Nymphaeae; also the Euryale Ferox, its leaves singularly furnished with sharp points."

Mr. R. L. PELL then made some interesting remarks on the subject of drainage. After alluding most ably to the bearings of the question upon the farming population of the purely rural districts, he proceeded to observe that many parts of New-York are badly drained, the streets becoming receptacles for refuse and excrementitious matter which tend much to increase the mortality. In fact, the average age of the inhabitants of this City does not exceed 21 years. In 1844, more than 23,000 lived in badly drained courts and alleys, and nearly 7,000 in cellars. In such places disease of a malignant febrile type is never absent. Each adult individual requires a daily supply of 600 feet of pure air. If the supply be limited, the consequence is obvious.

The speaker alluded next to sulphureted hydrogen and other gaseous and effusive effluvia as the product of decomposition and imperfect drainage of large cities, and related experiments in proof of the deadly effects of these aerial poisons.

He then suggested that cellars should not be allowed to be inhabited, unless situated in a street that is well sewered, and where such sewer is placed on a level sufficiently below the cellar floor, and communicating with it. He regretted that we copy after England in this respect, permitting public health to occupy so subordinate a place in the estimation of the public authorities. Not so in France; public health is with them an object of interest not only to the Government, but to the municipal council.

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[illegible] ... Turkey knew that it was very easy for Austria to excite the [illegible] ... It would be necessary to [illegible] ... Gallipoli and [illegible] ... Northern Turkey into the clutches of the Czar—and made their first move to secure the Dobrudscha and Constantinople. Thus Turkey was sold by her friends as well as her enemies, the former never dreaming that she could resist. But the Sultan [illegible] ... Silistria, [illegible] ... They would thus have established a line of fortresses from the Danube to the Black Sea, and could easily hold [illegible] ... the Dobrudscha, and had the plan succeeded the war must have ended in a very different point from the [illegible] ... 10th of June, the Russians were defeated before Silistria, and by the end of July, were in full retreat. Even before that Austria had announced a new movement, in Servia. To this province she offered her protection from both the Russians and the Turks, but her offer was rejected by both Prince and people, with a sort of indignation.

When France came into the alliance, unlike England, who was tossed about by every wind of chance, she [illegible] ... why the latter should not seize the Danubian Principalities. Austria eagerly accepted the idea, as this seizure of provinces that [illegible] ... would protect her against Russia. These Principalities and Transylvania are so connected that whoever holds the former must control the latter, and Austria must share the fate of Turkey in their fall. On June 14 Austria had formed a secret treaty by which she should obtain the coveted possessions, either through force or the permission of Russia. On the 18th—[illegible] ... day later—came the Silistrian defeat. Austria had already determined on hostility to Russia, and the Czar knew it, but he attempted a last recourse. He wrote an autograph letter to Francis Joseph, appealing to his gratitude and his sympathy with Russian principles. But ambition had now got the upper hand with the young Emperor of Austria, and he was sustained by the most prominent statesmen of his Empire. Among the latter was Prince Metternich, who would have made war upon Russia as early as 1828, had he not been prevented, and who, when consulted by the Russian Envoy, Meyendorff, said to him that his master, if he made war on Turkey, would find himself isolated.

Now came the second grand turning point of the war, in the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria, which changed the whole aspect of the Eastern question. Up to that moment the struggle had been for the supremacy of Russia in Turkey and thus in Europe. [illegible] ... the question became whether Russia should not be reduced and dismembered. [illegible] ...

Thus, by a most singular evolution, Austria became the defender of European liberty and culture. There has been a great deal of idle speculation upon this subject, particularly as to Austria is now represented as playing into the hands of Russia. She has, indeed, by her [illegible] ... Omer Pacha, but it was, firstly, to prevent the Turks from regaining the Principalities, and secondly, because she feared that the Turks, although good fighters [illegible] ... the Czar's troops in direct collision with her own, a result she was anxious to avoid. Omer Pacha being thus [illegible] ... the Crimean expedition.

As for Prussia, her policy has been a contemptible succession of expedients, and must be so, unless she place herself at the head of German Nationality.

Being half despotic and half liberal, her entire policy has been halfness. In Prussia there are three parties: First, the Aristocracy, Pietistic in religion and Medieval in policy. The King, [illegible] ... is at the head of these, and a certain Count Bismarck, a nephew of the Princess Liegnitz, plays the part of [illegible] ... taking part against the Czar, and with the Aristocracy and Cabinet Ministers upholds his cause. Second, the body of officials, [illegible] ... for Russia, the inferior and more numerous portion against her; and, thirdly, the people who detest Russia, and are right in so doing. Between these two impulses Prussia has done nothing but vacillate, when she might have placed herself at the head of Germany.

On the 20th of April, Prussia concluded a treaty with Austria, guaranteeing neutrality until the Russians should attack Austria in the Principalities or cross the Danube. Now the German word "oder," meaning "or," may also be construed as "and also." The Austrian Envoy-General, Hess, was a bad grammarian, and was easily cheated. Prussia claimed that the treaty meant that she should join with Austria when Russia attacked the Austrians in the Principalities and also crossed the Danube, whereas it meant or crossed the Danube. The whole treaty was but so much waste paper.

Prussia is more exposed to the Northern Colossus than any other State, and she might have availed herself of this to have the London Protocol [illegible] ... Russia [illegible] ... that she will be compelled to join the Western Alliance to save herself.

If Austria did not occupy the Principalities, Russia could [illegible] ... troops to France and England [illegible] ... England endeavored to win over Sweden when she sent Sir Charles Napier to the Baltic [illegible] ... Finland, and Prussia proposed the restoration of Poland.

But the triple alliance has now been formed, and in our succeeding lecture the consequences will be considered.

The next lecture takes place on Tuesday evening, March 27, and will treat of the battles of Alma, Inkermann and Balaklava.

ERIN.

St. Patrick's Day Continued.

On Monday evening the Benevolent Society of the "United Sons of Erin," gave their first annual supper in honor of St. Patrick's Day, at the National Hall, in Forty-fourth-street. It was a celebration in which the ladies took the place of wine and drew a large and highly respectable gathering of both sexes together.

The Chair was occupied by the President, Mr. P. H. McGinn, and on either side of him sat Rev. Mr. Lutt, Rev. Mr. Mahony, George Shea, Esq., Wm. E. Robinson, Esq., and several other invited guests.

Speeches were made by Messrs. McGinn, Shea, Robinson, Carr, McLorley, Lalor and others, and then the tables were cleared away, and, with the music of Manahan's Band and Egan's Union Pipes, the feeling hours danced merrily by.

William E. Robinson, Esq., was called upon to respond to the fourth regular toast, which was as follows:

The Memory of Washington.—The Republic may perish; the wide arch of our Union may fall; star by star its glories may expire; stone after stone, its columns and its capitol may moulder and crumble; all other names which adorn its annals may be forgotten; but as long as human hearts shall anywhere pant, or human tongues shall anywhere plead for a true, rational, constitutional liberty, those hearts shall enshrine the memory, and those tongues prolong the fame of George Washington.

Mr. Robinson said that for some time past he had studiously avoided public meetings and public dinners, wishing to confine himself entirely to an arduous profession, which admitted little relaxation to those who would succeed in it; but here was a society celebrating St. Patrick's Day in the section of this City which he had recently chosen for his residence, and he could not refuse the warm invitation which he had received to be present on this occasion among his friends and future neighbors.

George Washington, said Mr. Robinson, was an advocate *of foreign immigration*. In place of thinking it inimical to the interests of this country, he did all he could to encourage it. Nay, he went so far as to advocate and encourage "pauper immigration." In letters to James Tilghman, Henry Riddell, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Sinclair and others, he expressed his desire to have Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans and other foreigners brought into this country, even if these were too poor to pay their expenses in coming here. Even after he had been elected President, he advocated the employment of agents to be sent to European countries (various, out of those countries themselves) to induce immigration to this country, even at public expense, to the amount of from $50 to $100 a head. He commended Dr. Franklin's work, published in Europe to induce immigration, for Franklin was not of that school of philosophers who considered immigration hurtful to us as a nation. The Declaration of Independence, though neither written nor signed by George Washington, yet as its principles were those which unsheathed his sword and which guided him through the war to their victorious vindication, we may well look upon them as his own. One of the leading charges against George the Third, made in the Declaration of Independence, is, that he threw obstructions in the way of immigration and naturalization, and this idea was sustained and endorsed by Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Hancock, Sherman, Livingston, and all the Patriots of our Revolution. At what other period of our history these opinions of Washington and his compeers became treason, and George the Third's ideas became American patriotism, no historian has yet ventured to inform us. The old revolutionary truth, however, will not so easily die while the Declaration of Independence continues to be read annually on the 4th of July. I know that some people say circumstances have changed the aspect of things, and that these views, though good enough for other days, won't do now. That is a question I have nothing to do with. I find that old George Washington, for with his views, and I have [illegible] ... to subscribe to the sentiments of Washington, and adhere to the principles of George Washington, against George Guelph against George Washington.

George Washington was in favor of putting citizens of foreign birth into office. Thus Richard Montgomery, an Irishman, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Division of the Army. John Barry, an Irishman, was appointed first Commodore of the Navy. He advocated the appointment of Gates and Lee, foreign born citizens, to commands in the army in opposition to the fears expressed, that as they were natives of England they might falter in their duty. Indeed a majority of his leading Generals were foreigners. It was the same with him in appointments to civil offices. He appointed John Rutledge, a native of Ireland, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as he had previously appointed him the first Associate Justice of the same Court. He appointed James Wilson, a native of Scotland, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, a place [illegible] ... now in this City, afterwards filled. He appointed Alexander Hamilton, a foreign born citizen, first Secretary of the Treasury, the same office in which Jefferson afterwards appointed Albert Gallatin, another foreign born citizen. It is thus quite evident that though many persons at that time opposed the appointment of any but natives to civil or military offices, Washington was not a believer in that doctrine.

George Washington was an advocate of Religious Liberty. This was the great leading characteristic of his life.

Mr. R. then referred to the celebrated extract from Washington's Farewell Address, cautioning his countrymen to "Beware of foreign influence." By the context immediately preceding this extract, and from the rough draft of the address sent by Washington to Alexander Hamilton, it is easily seen that this "foreign influence," referred to "foreign nations," and not to citizens of foreign birth in this country. Indeed, it could not refer to the foreign-born residents of the United States, because the Farewell Address is distinctly addressed by Washington himself to his fellow "citizens by birth or choice of a common country." Surely Washington would not beseech one portion of them to be jealous of themselves! Nor is it likely that he would warn his fellow-countrymen against the insidious wiles of the foreign born citizens, one of whom he had made Chief Justice and another a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, others of whom he put at the head of the Army, the Navy and the Treasury.

But we are told, and it has been gaining credibility among the more ignorant and unthinking of our land, that upon some occasion George Washington issued an order, "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." This is absolutely false. No such order was ever issued by George Washington; and yet you will see it flying in capitals as mottoes and embellishments at the heads of intensely American papers. Some time since, I addressed a note to Jared Sparks, Esq., the American historian, and the editor of Washington's writings, who had seen all that any one man could see of Washington's writings, including his printed diary, memoranda, orders of the day, &c., and he honored me with a reply stating that he had never seen such an order, nor was it likely that Washington would issue such a one, surrounded, as he constantly was, by distinguished officers of foreign birth. To associate with such men as Lafayette, in the spirit of brotherly confidence, and then privately to issue secret instructions insinuating want of fidelity and honor in his comrades, would be so deeply dyed in duplicity that no man who honors the name of Washington could believe for a moment that he could be guilty of such conduct. They know nothing of the moral grandeur and high honor of Washington's character who insinuate that he would have done so.

Mr. R. did not wish to enter into any controversy, nor to [illegible] ... As an American citizen he had taken George Washington as the great example, and when he found [illegible] ... every American to do. He made no objection to the doctrine that Americans should rule America. But he found that George Washington embraced the people of the United States, of all religions and of foreign as well as native birth, as Americans. His very words were [illegible] ... that country has a right to concentrate (not to divide) your affections. The name of American which belongs to you, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations," such as between native and adopted citizens. Now, here Washington declares that the title of "American" "belongs" to adopted as well as native citizens, and it is robbery to take away from them, without their consent, what belonged to them, and here in their title, with George Washington as conveyancer, and nowhere can you find that they have given a quit claim to it.

Mr. R. referred to the extraordinary efforts recently made to put down the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. It was somewhat remarkable that on this present St. Patrick's morning one daily paper of our City had an article condemning the celebration of the day because Patrick was a Catholic saint; while the very same morning another daily paper contained an advertisement to the effect that a celebrated Doctor of Divinity would preach the next day, and prove that St. Patrick was a Protestant Presbyterian, while up the river, at Poughkeepsie, the same morning, Patrick's effigy was hung by the neck to a tree, as if he was no better than a heathen, or an infidel, or a Seward man!

Mr. R. reviewed the services of adopted citizens, in the various walks of life throughout the world. In referring to their deeds in the Mexican War, he alluded to the charges made against them for deserting to the enemy in Mexico. He read the names of some twenty of those who were hanged for deserting to the enemy in Mexico. John Adams Myers, George Washington Jackson, Henry Whistler, William Outhouse, John Bartley, R. W. Garretson, John Appleby, Kerr Delaney, John Price, Richard Parker, John Rose, Lemuel N. Wheaton, Sam'l H. Thomas—these are a few of the names of the Mexican traitors. Does any one recognize an Irishman among them?

He closed by advising patience under adversity, long suffering under persecution. The adopted citizen must not let his love for everything American grow cool under supposed ingratitude. The day of darkness is the day for the trial of faith; the temper of the wife is tried when the husband, without cause, is estranged. But the storm will pass away.

"Behind the cloud the sun is shining."

Those estranged shall yet again come together and wonder that they were ever so silly as to be separated. The reunion will be like a new marriage, and the honeymoon will blend its beams in perpetual sun-light of mutual respect and reciprocated affection.

Mayor's Complaint Book.

A complainant wishes to call the attention of the police to shameful scenes enacted by gangs of loafers every Sunday, congregated at the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street. There is located here a shanty for selling segars, novels, &c. Ladies are obliged to vacate the side-walk and take the street when passing this nuisance. The manner in which boys were heard and seen cursing, smoking and scuffling on Sunday last, while people were passing to church, was disgraceful.

George B. Davis was complained of for shaving a lady out of five shillings in changing a $5 bill.

Robert Palmer complained of hack No. 301, for shaving a person out of 17 cents.

Theodore Agnew, of hack No. 261, for using indecent language.

In the first two cases the money was refunded.

Joe Waldron *alias* Black Joe, has again got in trouble by being caught in the pocket-book game. John Pendleton, of No. 129 Cedar-street, who makes complaint in this case, states that on the 16th inst., Friday last, Joe and another person whose name he does not know, feloniously conspired to cheat and defraud him by means of the game commonly called "Pocket-book drop game," and by means of which they did cheat him out of $30. Very green. Joe was held to answer in $500 by Justice Osborne.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 10, 12, 60, 51, 26, 14, 15, 65, 27, 17.

Supreme Court.—Same case on.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 26, 18, 60, 115, 5, 43, 40, 52, 59, 77, 97, 102.

Supreme Court—Special motions. Nos. 15, 110, 73, 79, 48, 113, 120.

Superior Court.—Nos. 1017, 1039, 1067, 1165, 1174, 1187, 1191, 362, 385, 694, 703, 1004, 394, 1208 to 1211, 1213 to 1223, 1225 to 1230, 1232, 850, 320, 1070, 932.

An entirely new calendar will be made up for the ensuing Trial Term of this Court—April, May and June. All notes of issue must be filed by Saturday next.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

COLLISION—LOOKOUT—DUTY OF STEAMBOATS.

Oliver H. Clark vs. The Steamboat Ellen.—This libel is filed by the owner of the steamboat *King Philip*, to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the two steamboats, which happened Sept. 14, 1852, in the East River, near the slip at the Catharine Ferry, on the Brooklyn side. The *Ellen* was one of the regular ferryboats at that ferry, and was crossing from New-York. The *King Philip* was a towboat about the harbor, and was bound from Grand-street to Staten Island. She had stopped, just above the ferry, to take a schooner in tow, but not succeeding in obtaining the job, she started ahead, straight down the river. The *Ellen* was in sight, heading for her slip, before the *King Philip* started. The *King Philip* went on, until about abreast of the upper slip of the ferry, when the *Ellen* was discovered, and the engine was stopped and backed, but the *Ellen* came into her, striking her nearly at right angles. The engine of the *Ellen* was stopped and backed, but at the last moment. The collision occurred about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the tide was flood.

Held by the Court—That upon the proofs there was no proper look-out on board the *King Philip*.

That it was the duty of the *King Philip*, when she started ahead, in accordance with the State law of April 1848, to take such measures as would bring her to the centre of the river by the most direct and shortest route which was practicable under the circumstances, and to do so she would necessarily also follow the general rule of navigation by porting her helm as she approached the *Ellen*.

That on the evidence she was so far above the *Ellen*, that if she had so done, she would have passed under the *Ellen's* stern.

But if she was not distant enough to have done so, as was claimed by the libelant, a different duty was imposed upon her. She was at rest and could choose her own time for changing her position. The *Ellen* was in full view, and her purpose and destination and speed were sufficiently known; and those in charge of the *King Philip* were, as those bound to know, the capabilities of their own vessel. They were also bound to know whether or not she could get under way and pass under the bows of the *Ellen* with safety, and if she could not, she should have remained at rest until the *Ellen* had so far passed that the *King Philip* could pass in safety under her stern. (The Jameson, 11 Law, Dec. 552.)

That the *King Philip*, therefore, was in fault, whatever her position was.

That it is probable also that if her engines had not been stopped she would have passed the slip before the *Ellen* reached it, and no collision would have taken place.

That the pilot of the *Ellen* had a right to assume that no steamer lying at rest at a safe distance above his track would suddenly be put in motion and run directly under his bows, so as to block the entrance into the slip—and especially that no steamer would suddenly get under way to cross his bows, and then so suddenly reverse her engine as to block the entrance—and when he saw the wheels of the *King Philip* in motion he was bound to act upon the supposition that the statute and the rules of navigation would be complied with, until a contrary intention was clearly manifested. He was right in relying upon the proper navigation of the *King Philip* until the last moment, and then the engine was stopped and backed and the helm ported, which was the proper course under the circumstances.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant—Mr. W. Q. Morton and Mr. Bliss. For claimants—Mr. E. C. Benedict and Mr. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

DECISIONS.

McCall vs. Wheeler.—Motion for issues denied, with $10 costs.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution vs. Roberts.—Motion for judgment denied.

The Fry Libel Suit against the Herald.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—March 17.

Before Chief Justice Oakley and Judges Duer, Campbell, Bosworth, and Hoffman.

In this suit, as will be remembered, a motion was made on the 10th inst., by plaintiff's counsel, to vacate the order for a new trial, which had been granted by this Court, on the ground that the deposition of Strakosch, read on the trial, had been admitted without satisfactory proof that the deponent was absent from the State. The Court on this ground reversed the judgment, the motion having been ably argued by counsel on both sides.

The judgment of the Court was, on Saturday, pronounced by Chief Justice Oakley and Judge Bosworth, the rest of the Bench concurring.

OPINION OF JUDGE OAKLEY.

On last Saturday a motion was made and argued in the case of Fry *vs.* Bennett. Fry, as is well known, sued Bennett for a series of libels on his character and conduct as the managers of an Opera. Trial was had on that suit, and it resulted in a verdict against defendant. In the course of that trial, the deposition of one Strakosch was offered in evidence. He had been examined by virtue of an order made for that purpose. His deposition was offered to be read, and it was received, under the general objection on the part of defendant's counsel that the absence of the party was not satisfactorily proved. On the argument of the case an exception was taken to the ruling of the Judge at the trial admitting that deposition, and a bill of exceptions on all the evidence in the matter was brought before the Court and argued. The Court ordered a new trial solely on the ground of the improper admission of that deposition. The plaintiff now proposes to produce testimony at the bar of the Court, in order to remedy the defect in the evidence which existed at the trial, in relation to the absence of Mr. Strakosch.

In respect to the points on which this motion turns, we have examined the matter, and we cannot see any just ground on which we can grant this motion. Courts have occasionally, when such matters have come before them, sent a case back for a new trial; but that is seldom done when the purpose is merely to introduce a [illegible] ... upon the minds of the Jury. The attempt now is to carry the practice further. It is attempted to have an application of this kind made to the Court after judgment in the case. We are quite of opinion that we cannot extend the practice so far beyond the cases in which it has been hitherto adopted; that is, beyond cases in which, when a bill of exception is brought before the Court, application is made to supply a defect in the evidence—formal merely—and which evidence, when produced, would show, as it is necessary, on a matter of record, to sustain the party who obtained the verdict. In this practice there is nothing unsafe or inconvenient; but it is easy to see that if we were to go further, and undertake to enter into inquiries in relation to evidence which is in its very nature is controvertible, where opposite witnesses might be called, and where it would be for the Court to weigh the credit of the witnesses, such a practice would lead to great irregularity. On that ground, therefore, it is quite clear that this motion cannot be granted.

OPINION OF JUDGE BOSWORTH.

Judge Bosworth said that he had no doubt that the deposition of Strakosch was improperly admitted as evidence, and that a new trial should have been granted for that reason. It is now conceded by the plaintiff, that, conceding this to be so, yet as the evidence on which its admissibility depends is, by statute, to be addressed to the Court only, and is not to be, and is not, considered by the Jury in forming their verdict, and as it is now made apparent, by satisfactory proof, or can be made so, that Strakosch was continuously absent from the State until after the trial, the Court should now allow the fact to be proved, and that if conclusive proof is given, the order granting a new trial should be vacated, and a judgment ordered, and the case be so amended as to present on its face satisfactory proof of the fact of such absence.

The Judge reviewed the cases cited in proof by the plaintiff, and showed that they did not apply to the present case. He continued:

To allow such a motion would assume that it was competent and not inexpedient for the Court, after reversing a judgment upon an exception taken at the trial, and after both parties had been heard upon it, at the general term, to vacate the judgment of reversal, and allow defective evidence to be supplied by proofs to be given at the general term, provided the proofs related to a point upon which evidence was to be given to the Court only, and then rehear the appeal, and dispose of it as if such proof had been produced at the trial.

The statute requires "satisfactory proof" to be given at the trial, and unless it is there given, the party taking such deposition has no right to read it at all. To grant this application would be equivalent to holding, that although there was, concededly, no evidence given at the trial of the absence of the witness from the State, yet the Court, on appeal, and on reviewing an exception taken to such an admission of a deposition, might, without any impropriety, allow witnesses to be examined at the General Term, to prove that in point of fact the person who had been examined de bene esse, had continued absent from the State, so that his attendance could not be compelled by the ordinary process of law. Whether an appeal at the General Term is from an order denying a motion made for a new trial on a case, or from a decision of question of law upon a bill of exceptions, we are of opinion that it would be improper, and highly inexpedient, to so extend and apply the rule, as it would be necessary to do to sustain this motion.

The motion is therefore denied with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—March 20.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Claggett vs. Cocker and Sealey.—The plaintiff in this action is a broker. He complains that on the 20th day of June, 1853, the defendants did maliciously and without any good cause charge him with forging, with intent to cheat, a paper purporting to be a land warrant, issued to Margaret Carlin, widow, and Charles Carlin, the only son and heir of the late Michael Carlin, a private in the 5th Regiment U. S. Infantry, dated May 5, 1848, for 160 acres of land, and numbered 31,022. Also, of forging a paper purporting to be an order made by the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, appointing Margaret Carlin guardian of Charles Carlin. Also, of forging an order from the same Surrogate, authorizing Margaret Carlin to sell the right and title of said land warrant.

Mr. Claggett on these charges was arrested, and kept in custody for five days, when he was brought before Justice Stuart for trial. The case having been heard, Mr. Claggett was discharged as being not guilty of the offences preferred against him, and the case has been entirely abandoned.

He now sues Cocker and Sealey for bringing the suit against him maliciously, and with a view to injure him. He lays his claim at $10,000.

On the part of the defendants they aver in defence of their course, that in September, 1849, Mr. Claggett sold to a Mr. H. N. Rowan the above described land warrant, and guaranteed that it was genuine and correct. Some time after the sale the warrant was returned from the Department of the Interior, cancelled, with a statement by the Department that the warrant was issued on fraudulent papers.

The warrant had been sold to Mr. Rowan, with a guaranty that it was a good one. On receiving this notice from the Department, Mr. Sealey, in behalf of Mr. Rowan, called on Claggett and demanded payment of the guaranty,—which he refused.

In June, 1853, it was charged by the Department that many warrants had been issued on fraudulent papers got up in this City. Justice Stuart, hearing that the warrant, number 31,022, had been cancelled by the Department as fraudulent, sent for the defendants, and required them to give evidence in the case. They were confirmed in their opinion that the papers were got up fraudulently, by the statement of the Department, and the refusal of Mr. Claggett to pay the guaranty. They, however, deny they have anything to do with Mr. Claggett's prosecution.

For plaintiff—H. M. Ruggles. For defendants—G. O. Goddard and Charles O'Conor.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

CUSTOM IN STOWING GRAIN.

Curtis vs. Van Sychel.—This is an action brought for some freight of wheat and grain brought in the schooner *New-York* from Richmond, Va., to this City in November, 1853. The action is for demurrage for delay in defendants receiving the grain.

The defendant declined to pay the demurrage, and set up as a defence that the grain was not well stowed, and was injured by dampness.

The plaintiffs proved by various witnesses that the cargo was stowed according to custom with corn dunnage, but without a platform to keep the grain dry.

The defendant proved by the Inspector of the Atlantic Insurance Company and the Astor Mutual Insurance Company, that the grain was not properly stowed; and that a platform was necessary to protect the grain from injury by the water washing up into it.

Verdict for plaintiff for $460 33.

Owen, Botts and Voss, for plaintiffs. Noyes and Tallmadge, for defendant.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Birdsall.

THE NEW CASE OF CONTEMPT DISMISSED.

Stewart vs. Easton.—The order to show cause for contempt, issued out of the Marine Court against John H. McCunn, Esq., was dismissed this morning by Judge Birdsall, the Judge stating, at the same time, that Mr. McCunn had entirely satisfied him that no disrespect was intended by him towards the Court, nor had there been any attempt on his part to violate any of its orders.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March 20.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

The Kissane trial being ended, there were but few spectators in the Court yesterday. The business was of a comparatively unimportant nature, and but few cases were tried.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

William Brooks, a small, smart boy, was charged with burglariously entering the stable of Mr. Wright, in West Twelfth-street, on the night of the 15th February. He and some boys had asked him (the boy) to come with them and hold a candle for them. The son of Mr. Wright caught him in the stable, but allowed him to go, on his promise to come to Mr. Wright's dwelling house the next morning and disclose the names of the other boys. He readily promised, but did not keep his word. Mr. Wright's son caught him afterwards in the street.

The boy, in reply to the Court, said that his father was dead; that he had a mother who hadn't troubled herself to inquire about him, though he had been twenty-eight days in prison. The Jury found him guilty, and the Recorder mercifully sent him to the House of Refuge.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

George Goodwell and Thomas Toomey were charged with burglariously entering the store of Mr. Carr, No. 43 West Broadway, on the night of the 4th of March, and stealing some vests therefrom valued at $32. The prisoner Goodwell was pursued by Officer Slater, and threw away the goods in his flight.

Toomey said that he worked in Washington Market, and was going home at a sharp trot, being a little out of breath about it, when the officer arrested him. He knew nothing about the burglary.

The Jury convicted Goodwell and acquitted Toomey. The Recorder sent Goodwell to the State Prison for two years.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Three small boys, the eldest not more than 10 years of age—diminutive creatures—were charged with burglary. They were not tried, but the Recorder sent for their parents, and made inquiry into the lives and habits of their offspring. It appeared that the fault laid with the parents more than with the children,—that the latter were in the habit of frequenting the streets, unrebuked of their parents, at late hours of the night, and by attending the Theatre twice or thrice a week. The Recorder discharged the children on their own recognizance, and admonished the parents. The sight of those childish burglars caused many a spectator in the Court, a pang.

GRAND LARCENY.

James Ring was charged with stealing from a Spanish lady, named Maria de la Luz Farres Moras, a pocket-book, containing $24, on the day of the funeral procession of the fireman killed at a fire in Broadway, a few days before New-Year's. A lady who was in her company at the time saw the prisoner's hand in her pocket, and tried to hold him, but he escaped. He was subsequently retaken and brought back by the police. There was nothing found on him.

Mr. Spencer defended. Verdict, "Guilty." Sentence deferred.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL.

Catharine Reardon was charged with an attempt to pick the pocket of an unknown lady. Officer Johnson saw her put her hand into the unknown lady's pocket; but as it could not be proved that the unknown lady had anything in her pocket, Mr. Spencer argued that there could be no conviction. You could not steal if there was nothing to be stolen. You could not murder a man if there was no man to be murdered. Verdict, "Not Guilty."

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Finances—$300,000 to be Raised.

The Finance Committee of the City of Brooklyn, to whom was referred the act authorizing the city to borrow money to pay the expenses of 1855, to pay the debts of the late City of Williamsburg, have prepared the following report:

That the sum necessary to defray the general expenses of the city for the year 1855, is $265,250 00

That the amount raised for said purpose in the first Twelve Wards, is $109,771 17.

That the sum of $73,894 12, being the estimated city revenue, be deducted from the total amount of the expenses, and that the balance be charged by the Comptroller to the several Wards, in proportion to the real and personal property in said Wards respectively, and the same shall be assessed in the year 1855; the said charge to be made as soon as the Assessor's rolls shall be confirmed.

That the sum of $167,134 is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the lamp and fire districts, and that the same be charged to the several Wards, as the same shall be assessed proportionately.

That the sum of $61,693 70, raised in the taxes of 1854, in the first seven, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards, and remaining undisposed of on the first Monday of January 1854, be credited to the said Wards.

That the sum of $45,050 be appropriated to defray the expenses of cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps. (This includes such amounts as have already been appropriated for the first twelve Wards.)

That the sum of $23,075, raised in the first twelve Wards in 1854, be credited by the Comptroller to said Wards for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps.

That all claims which shall hereafter be paid, chargeable upon the general fund, or fire and lamp district fund of the city of Brooklyn prior to 1855, and which are payable out of the moneys ordered in the foregoing to be credited to the several Wards, shall be charged to said Wards in proportion to the amount so credited.

An ordinance to make a permanent loan of the amounts named, in compliance with the act, with the report, has been adopted. The amount of the loan is to be $300,000, payable Jan. 1, 1865.

Maine Law Demonstration in Brooklyn.

A large meeting, amounting probably to between 1,200 and 1,500, met at the Brooklyn Institute on Monday evening, for the purpose of protesting against the striking out of the seizure clause in the Temperance bill now pending before the Senate. Mayor Hall occupied the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Corning.

His Honor the Mayor then stated the object of the meeting, which was to give the inhabitants of Brooklyn an opportunity of expressing their views and sentiments on the bill which had passed the Assembly by a large majority.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Edward H. Corning, Esq., Rev. Mr. Hatfield and Judge Culver, after which, resolutions were read by Mr. Edward H. Corning and unanimously adopted.

Dr. John Marsh, in the course of some remarks, animadverted upon the course of the Lieutenant Governor and the Daily Times. He said that, "When Henry J. Raymond was on the Whig ticket along with that noble man M. H. Clark, he gave a written pledge that he would use his influence to obtain the passage of a prohibitory liquor law; but that the New-York Daily Times now says the law must be altered and the seizure clause struck out."

Brooklyn City Court—Remonstrance to the Legislature.

In the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Caldwell presented the draft of a remonstrance against the passage of the bill now before the Legislature to reorganize the Brooklyn City Court, which was adopted by a vote of 19 Ayes to one Nay, and the President and Clerk of the Board were directed to proceed to Albany and lay the same before the Members of the Legislature, and use every effort necessary to defeat the bill. The opposition say that there is no necessity for reorganizing this Court, and having three Judges, as proposed, instead of one, as now—they believe that one Judge is sufficient to transact the business of the Court.

☞ The Superintendent of the Poor in the Eastern District of Brooklyn has relieved during the past Winter 7,831 persons at an expense of $8,598 93. This is about double the amount expended by the Superintendent the Winter previous. Of the whole number relieved 757 were colored persons, and the major part of the remainder were natives of Ireland, England, France and Germany.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The next charter election in Jersey City will take place in about three weeks' time, and the friends and foes of liquor prohibition are actively preparing for that event. The paramount question is that one of temperance, and all others are scarcely mentioned.

☞ Rev. L. W. McClure, D.D., pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, has resigned his charge.

☞ Water will be let into the Morris Canal on or about the 1st day of April.

Irishmen that Don't Honor St. Patrick.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper this morning you say, "All the Irish benevolent and kindred Irish Associations were intending to join in the procession." On the part of the American Protestant Association, allow me to say that the greater number of the members thereof are Irishmen, but it never was and never will be their intention to join in any procession the object of which is to show reverence for the *birth* or *death* day of any man. Yours, A. P. A.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, March 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but steady; 70 bbls. have been sold, to-day, at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, respectively, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,000 lbs. American yellow sold at 27c., cash, ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are in good request—partly for shipment,—and as the general stock is moderate, prices rule firm. We quote Mould Yellow at 14c.@15c.; Adamantine at 21c.@26c.; plain sperm at 29c.@30c.; and patent do. at 38c.@40c., ₩ lb.

COCOA—A small sale of Para, in bond, was reported at 6½c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—The stock is not much larger, but the demand is a rather tame one, parties disagreeing about prices. The sales of the day include a parcel of Mocha at something near 14c. ₩ lb.; 190 pkgs. Java at 13½c.@14½c.; 20 bags Laguayra at 11c.@11½c.; 200 Rio (of which kind there is a quantity of about 10,000 bags in market) at 11c.@11½c.; and 30 St. Domingo at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb., the latter for cash.

COTTON—The inquiry continues pretty brisk at buoyant rates. Spinners and shippers have been operating with considerable freedom. We repeat our quotations,—with the remark that current prices, if anything, range a shade higher:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.and Tex.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	10	10¼	10½
Fair	10	10¼	11	11¼

FISH—Dry Cod continues quiet, but steady at $3 37½@$3 62½,—the latter rate for George's Bank, ₩ cwt. The supply is fair. Large Mackerel are in moderate stock and demand at very full prices. There is but little doing in small Mackerel, Pickled Salmon, or Pickled Herring, all of which are quoted nominally the same. Smoked Herring are pretty active at 40c.@42½c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1, ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are rather quiet and languid. The receipts have not increased, but the demand has fallen off, home consumers having secured sufficient to satisfy their most pressing wants. Shippers are scarcely moving at all. Prices evince a little weakness. The day's sales comprise 4,000 bbls. within our range:

Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½@ 9 12½
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 81¼
Common to Good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 87½@11 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 81¼@10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50 @12 75

One or two very superior brands of the latter description command $13, in lots, ₩ bbl., but this is an extreme quotation. Canadian is salable and firm—the operations embracing 1,500 bbls., free, at $9 25@$10 87½ for low mixed to super-extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is coming forward slowly, and is held firmly, though the demand is less active. There were 1,250 bbls. disposed of at $9@$9 81¼ for mixed to good straight and favorite, with $9 87½@$11 for fancy and extra, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is less abundant, and is worth $4@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is doing better. 150 bbls. fine and superfine changed hands at $7@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is still dull and heavy at $4 25 for Jersey and $4 56¼ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Mr. A. F. Du Luze records as follows the Wheat Flour

Clearances from New-York from the 6th to 19th March, inclusive.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
To London	326	To British Provinces	3,570
To Liverpool	1,703	To West Indies	1,000
To Glasgow	45	To South America	2,645

GRAIN—Wheat is very rare and wanted by millers at advancing prices; 6,000 bushels fair to prime Southern White were purchased, in lots, at $2 35@$2 38. Mr. Du Luze mentions only one clearance within the last fortnight of 2,643 bushels Wheat for the West Indies. Rye is quiet and depressed; 1,000 bushels Jersey were obtained at $1 30; Northern is quoted at about $1 35@$1 37, but these rates exceed the views of buyers. Barley is scarce and in request at rather higher prices; 2,600 bushels prime two-rowed brought $1 35 ₩ bushel. A parcel of 700 bushels Barley Malt was taken at $1 45 ₩ bushel. Oats are dull and declining, being sparingly dealt in at 58c.@67c. for Jersey, and 62c.@67c. for State and Western ₩ bushel. Corn is still in rather light supply, and being pretty actively inquired for, is a shade firmer, with sales of 24,000 bushels at 96c.@97½c. for Southern Yellow; 97c.@97½c. for do. White, and 97½c.@98c. for Jersey Yellow ₩ bushel. Mr. Du Luze reports thus the Corn

Clearances from New-York, from the 6th to 19th March, inclusive.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To Liverpool	135,028	To British Provinces	3,891
To Cork	24,000	To West Indies	348
To Oporto	48,341	To South America	330

HAY—The market is better supplied, and is inactive; 350 bales River were procured at 80c.@85c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HONEY—We have heard of sales of 50 tcs. Cuba, for home use, at 55c.@56c. ₩ gallon. Other sales were rumored, but no authentic details transpired.

HOPS—A better inquiry has prevailed, at 18c.@21c. for last year's crop, ₩ lb. The supply is a fair one.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling only in small parcels, at $30@$31, usual credit, ₩ ton—the market being very dull and heavy for this as well as for all other kinds. The nominal quotations for English Bar are $55@$57 50 for Common, and $67 50@$70 for Refined, ₩ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern continue in poor supply, and fair demand at $3 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—The sales of the past two days, add up 600 tons foreign, chiefly Spanish, at $6 12½@$6 15, time, &c., but including some English at $6 31¼@$6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs. The stock is reduced and owners are very firm.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at $1 for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is fair and prices are steady. The sales include 340 bbls. New-Orleans at 25½c.@27c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 29c.@30c.; and some Cuba Muscovado at 28c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is not very active, but owners ask for it $3 12½@$3 50 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls., in lots, at 44c.@45c., cash, ₩ gallon, being about the previous rates. Tar is selling, in lots, mostly, at $2 62½@$2 87½, ₩ bbl. Common Rosin is in fair request—1,400 bbls. changed hands during the day, at $1 65@$1 67½ ₩ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are stiffly held, but are still inactive, in this market. Red Oil is in light stock, and is worth 60c. ₩ gallon. About 100 baskets Olive brought $3 50 each. Linseed is in rather more demand, at 79c.@80c. for large, and 81c.@83c. for small parcels, ₩ gallon. At these rates, there is considerable offering. Lard Oil is quiet but steady—as before quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in only moderate request, at about former prices; the sales not exceeding 900 bbls. at $14 25 for Old Mess; $14 50@$14 87½ for New Prime; $15 for Thin Mess; $15 75@$15 87½ for New Mess; and $17 50 for Clear Mess ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are scarce and selling at 6½c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats have not varied much; the sales reaching 180 packages at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at old rates: sales having been made of 350 boxes short and long middles at 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Lard is without any important change; 250 bbls. fair to strictly Prime having been disposed of at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is in request and in moderate supply. The sales embrace 260 bbls. at $6 50@$7 50 for Country Prime, $9@$11 50 for Country Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 25@$15 for repacked do., and $15 for Extra Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in limited demand at $21@$26 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $17@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is moderately dealt in, at 14c.@20c. for Ohio, 23c.@25c. for ordinary to Prime State, and 30c.@32c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is obtainable at 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The market is still active and buoyant—the sales of the day amounting to 400 tces. ordinary to choice at $4 50@$5 50, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is plenty and quiet at 10c.@11c. ₩ lb. No change can be noticed in other kinds.

SOAP—About 200 boxes Castile realized 10½c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Are moderately active at old quotations. Holders manifest no disposition to press sales.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices are well supported—the sales since our last including 250 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5¾c.; 300 hhds. Cuba at 4½c.@5¾c.; and an invoice of Manilla to a refiner, on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Prime is quiet and rather languid at 11½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in good request and is quite firm—with sales since our last of 145 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@11½c.; 130 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@15c.; 43 Florida at 18c.@25c.; 197 bales Havana at 18c.@33c.; with 100 cerocos St. Domingo, for export, and 13 bags Havana scraps on private terms.

WHISKY—Slightly favors buyers. The sales add up 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 31c.@31½c., cash; and 30 hhds. Drudge at 31c., time, &c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ruled dull, and rates were, if anything, on the decline. For Liverpool, the engagements did not exceed 800 bales Cotton, at 3-32d. ₩ lb.; 10,000 bushels Corn at 3½d. ₩ bushel; and sundries of Provisions at about our last quotations. For London, there were taken some drugs, in barrels, at 4s. ₩ bbl. For Havre, there were shipped 800 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₩ lb. For other ports, we have nothing particularly new.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Merlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver [illegible]

KOHRAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) [illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. [illegible]

C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp. & Manf.) [illegible]

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) [illegible] Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) [illegible] Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the Season.

Architects.

JOHN W. RITCH .... 423 Broadway, [illegible]

F. DIAPER [illegible]

American Leaves and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manufacturers) ...... [illegible] William-st.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.....Manufactory, [illegible]

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. [illegible]

Architects.

HOWARD & DANIELS (Landscape Gardening) [illegible] Broadway.

American Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.

R. M. SEGEE (Imp. and Manf.), [illegible] Broadway, cor. [illegible]

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Books) [illegible]

Brown & Allen's Premium Piano-Fortes.

FISHER & HOOD, (Sole Agts.,) No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Howard-st. Pianos and Melodeons from best makers.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. B. EVERETT, [illegible] 35 Gold-st. [illegible]

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Druggists) [illegible]

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY .... No. [illegible] Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaylor's [illegible]

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer) ...... No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO. [illegible] 3 John-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail,) [illegible]

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here) .... [illegible]

W. HOWLAND, 329 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers) [illegible]

Engravers, (Card,) Also, Stationery.

HICKS & AFFLICK [illegible] Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) .... [illegible]

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Imp'rs and Manuf'rs), [illegible] Fulton-st.

Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Cutlery, Jewelry.

GARDINER & LYON (Imp'rs and Jobbers,) [illegible] Fulton-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO. ...4 South, and [illegible] Washington-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson,) [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, one door above [illegible]

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.

J. L. WAUGH .... [illegible] Franklin-st.

Hardware and Nails.

J. DENNISTOUN & CO. .... [illegible]

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

G. W. & J. READ, (Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,) No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) [illegible] Fulton-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing & Belts.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., [illegible] Maiden-lane.

Boot and Shoe Dealers.

From 200 to 300 Boots always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. [illegible] South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible]

LYON'S Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships. (Otis' Patent) 7 Gold-st.

Lithographer.

GEORGE HAYWARD .... [illegible] Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD ...... [illegible] Pearl-st. [illegible]

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO. .... [illegible] Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO. .... [illegible] Chambers-st.

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BANKS, GOULD & CO. .... [illegible]

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CARGILL & CO. (Imp'rs and Manuf.,) [illegible] Maiden-lane.

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J. AHLBORN & CO. ...... [illegible] Maiden-lane, and [illegible] Liberty-st.

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☞ Any additions to this list we may make should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interests of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

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ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times. [illegible] 6¾-octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. [illegible] $175 to $190; 7-octave, $210 to $225; [illegible] Fink's superior Melodeons, Cabarr's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $150, being a reduction of [illegible] per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Bowery, near Houston-st.

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200 slabs Government Banca Tin.

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50 slabs English Tin, in small blocks.

1,000 lbs. Refined Tin, in bars.

500 pigs German and Spanish Lead.

10 casks best quality Regulus of Antimony.

1,000 lbs. Anti-friction or Babbitt Metal.

500 lbs. finest quality Metallic Bismuth.

10 tons prime quality Silesian Spelter.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery, or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in place of sperm on steamships and machinery generally, for the past eight years, it is no experiment. Samples, $1 to $6 gallons each. The only Agent in the City is

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TAXES.—Taxes can be paid on lands located in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Missouri, at my office. G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 2 Nassau-st., two doors from Wall-st., New-York.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1855.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. [illegible] to state facts must be accompanied by the [illegible], not for publication, but as a guarantee of the [illegible].

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be [illegible].

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from all [illegible] of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Our Popular Literature.

There are many and weighty reasons why it behooves the Journalist and the Public to watch carefully the character and progress of our current Popular Literature. Its influence has never been very nicely appreciated, —but in a land where every one is a reader, it measures itself in power, of good or evil, with the pulpit or the school-room. It penetrates into the most inaccessible places—it finds ready audience where other teachers would address themselves unheard—and it whispers to thousands who have the choice of Hercules yet to make, either a persuasive homily for the right, or a syren song of allurement to dishonor and wrong. Its action is chiefly on the young and susceptible, or minds still in process of formation, and on unschooled imaginations yet free from the stain of sin or the intoxication of passion. It preoccupies intellects ere they are ripe for the higher teaching of the sermon or the leader, and it is to them either food or poison, according to its character and its purpose. We believe, therefore, that it is an object of high importance that our popular, and more particularly our fictitious literature, should be pure and elevating in its tendencies, as well as able and beautiful in its intellectual character. We affirm that it deeply concerns us to see that it is not corrupted and deteriorated under the influence of tasteless effrontery and mercenary jobbing.

There are national considerations which render it peculiarly necessary that our light literature should be the object of the severe censorship of public and private watchfulness. Much as we have accomplished, immensely as we have grown, we have yet seen only the foundation of American greatness. Unlike the decaying nationhoods of Europe, the free action of our popular will, the uncontrolled formation of our national character, is overlain by no overgrown oligarchies, obstructed by no antiquarian absurdities, and, therefore, the modality of our country's future —albeit of unimagined vastness—is still in a measure in our hands. It, therefore, befits us the more to see that this will and this character are worthy of our fortunes and commensurate with our opportunities. Unlike that of any nation on the globe, our popular literature is emphatically the literature of the people—not of a class, a section, or a clique—but the real, distinguishing, every-day amusement of an educated and a thoughtful people. It is to us what coarse and cruel national sports are to the ignorant and brutalized millions whom European despotism sections off into countries and nations. Throughout the length and breadth of the land it beguiles the loneliness of the log cabin and of the forecastle; it brings the halo of genius and the pleasures of taste into the factory and the forge, awakening thought, spreading knowledge and dignifying labor. That an element of our civilization thus omnipresent and powerful, should materially influence the moral and intellectual character of our people, is undoubtedly true, and in free nations we know that the character and *stability of the Government is incidental* to the character of the people.

We think the subject not only important generally, particularly important to this country, but we consider it of especial importance at the present time. We believe that a new era in our fictitious Literature is being commenced—that new wants in that department have arisen. That second-hand European works—often foreign in their delineations—often inapplicable in their teachings—will no longer satisfy the compatriots of Edwards and of Channing, of Cooper and of Irving, we believe to be decreed by American taste and American feeling. That the class of novels formerly produced to meet the wants of a part of the community, avowedly inferior in taste and information, now find their "occupation gone," we consider one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Inartistic in conception, rude and unfinished in execution, deficient in truthfulness and power, wanting in elevation of sentiment and dignity of purpose, those works could only disseminate delusive views of life and of the world. Their jejune and spiritless descriptions of crime and outrage, of piracy and murder, of unrelieved moral ugliness, of endless romantic dullness, rendered them as unsafe as they were turbid and stupid. That they have done some good as pioneers of what was higher and better we cheerfully concede. That they have been the leading strings which have led many a brave head and heart into that wide world of delight, elevation, instruction and development which reading the higher fiction develops, entitles them to our gratitude. But they are almost gone, and we wish them God speed, for they were worthless in themselves and indicated tasteless ignorance in those for whom they were written and by whom they were read.

The place they have left vacant in our popular libraries and on our peoples' bookshelves, as well as that portion of foreign fiction which we are discarding, has not yet been worthily filled or usefully superseded.

We deem the novels which have been produced to meet those emergencies, for the most part, a shallow and pretending class of books wholly inadequate to accomplish the purpose we have glanced at, or to fill the void which we believe to be imminent. Nay, with some slight exceptions, they are incapable of fulfilling even the ordinary purpose of a literary fiction, of touching the heart, of striking the fancy, of captivating and enchaining the imagination. Their effete striving after a melodramatic intensity of interest, signifying nothing; their flat and stale developments of conventional picturesqueness; their showman-like pretension, and parade, and verbal magniloquence, hiding innate poverty and prosaic dullness; their auctioneer magnificence of mirrors and marble and millinery, of diamonds and flowers and claptrap; their elaborately mawkish descents into the regions of babydom; their ever-present and eternal hankering after the modes and tones of foreign flunkyism; their incidents without interest; their characters without character, and their pomposity void of dignity, mark them the forced and stunted growth of a hot-bed unnatural sort of influence, rather than the spontaneous productions of genius, or the acceptable offering of talent. Stupidly wanting in interest or power, or vitality; destitute of elevation and of truth, one asks how they came to be published, and wonders how they came to be read.

The question, however, brings us at once to the rationale of this apparently anomalous circumstance. These soporific productions are written because their authors and authoresses find that novels equally stupid, maudlin and trashy are daily floated into temporary reputation and profitable circulation, on the wings of professional quackery and of mercenary laudation. They are published because their publishers find that they can produce those results quite independently of literary merit or artistic fitness. There is no necessity to describe the process by which this remarkable issue is obtained; it is patent to every newspaper reader. At first certain gentry of a Mrs. Harris-like intangibility of character—"the publishers' literary reader"—"one of the first literary critics of the day"—"one of the most intelligent booksellers of the country," &c., see the book in manuscript or in proof, and utter sundry oracular laudatory revelations on the subject, which, being duly advertised, serve as the key-note to the harmonious laudamus which is certain to hail the publication. From the first it is the observed of all critical observers—the bepraised of all critical bepraisers. The authors of these enraptured critiques show a varied ingenuity and a commendable boldness in executing their task. The style, according to those newspaper Longinuses, is "splendid," the conceptions "noble," and the incidents "thrilling." Walter Scott is equalled in the execution, and poor William Shakspeare could not have developed such characters. These critics would have our sincere commiseration, only that they appear, by the fact that they never show the slightest acquaintance with any part of the book but the title page, to be too wide awake to attempt a perusal of their subjects. If, in addition to this mechanical process for acquiring artificial fame and penny-a-line notoriety, is added the half developed promise of some infamous betrayal of confidence, some prurient details of personal peculiarities, or some revealment of the sacred secrets of the domestic hearth, the fortune of the book is made, and author and publisher have their reward.

Now all this we say is not as it should be. It cheats the public, it disparages literature, and it is unjust to real talent. It takes the verdict out of the hands of the true Judges, and balances the cost of bepuffed dullness against the reward of creative talent, the bookseller's ledger being the only umpire.

We say that the public voice should be raised, and the public's pocket shut against this system of cheating one of the great channels of national teaching, with masses of stolid dulness and sickly sentimentality. We think that the public should stand on its guard against this mercenary jobbing in fortuitous notoriety. In the name of the talent we undoubtedly possess—in the name of what we have accomplished in this and other walks—in the name of our living genius and rising talent—in behalf of an innocent recreation and of a powerful teacher of the things of life—we demand that this literary nuisance be abated.

As we have before said, we believe this to be a subject of higher importance and of more lasting concernment, than its apparently trivial nature would seem to indicate. The teaching of many a young confiding impressionable heart, the hereafter of many an anxious, inquiring, ambitious head, are in the balance. The quality of our natural authorship, the character of our popular literature, are at stake. If bequacked and bepuffed dullness and conceit are to usurp the place of genius, energy and talent, if maudlin caricatures and stupidly romantic platitudes are to be our national fiction, then one of the first, one of the best, and one of the most delightsome fruits of our noble national education will be withered.

Palmerston Ministry—Irish Affairs.

Lord Palmerston has nearly completed his arrangements. Mr. Vernon Smith takes the Presidency of the Board of Control, (salary £5,000 a year,) in place of Sir Charles Wood, who has become head of the Admiralty. The Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade was offered to Mr. Villiers, Lord Clarendon's brother, but declined. The learned gentleman prefers continuing Judge Advocate General, as the salaries (£2,000 a year) are the same; but he may also hold his Examinership in Chancery, worth £1,500 more, which he should relinquish, if he went to the Board of Trade. The vacant Vice-Presidency was then offered to Mr. Laing, who declined it, as well as the office of Clerk of the Ordnance, (£1,200 a year,) on the ground that he could not afford to relinquish his commercial transactions—a step which his acceptance of office would make indispensable. Mr. Danby Seymour (not heretofore in office) succeeds Mr. Lowe as Secretary of the India Board—salary £1,500. Lord Alfred Hervey, son of the Marquis of Bristol, has resigned his post of Lord of the Treasury, (£1,200 a year,) and Mr. Monckton Milnes, the post, member for Pontefract, to whom it was offered, has declined it. As he is a Peelite, his refusal is an advantage, as the new Cabinet is to be wholly Whig, or nearly so. Mr. Henry Fitzroy, [illegible] ceases to be Under-Secretary for the Home Department, (salary £1,500,) and Mr. Cowper, nephew of the late Lord Melbourne and son of Lady Palmerston, succeeds him. Sir Robert Peel, in all probability, will take his brother Frederick's place as Colonial Under-Secretary. The offices yet vacant are those of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Clerk of the Ordnance, a Lordship of the Treasury, and a Lordship of the Admiralty.

In Ireland great changes have been made. The Earl of St. Germains, who was one of the Peel party, (having been Irish Secretary under Sir Robert,) has been induced to resign, but not without a week's hesitation and delay. Sir John Young, formerly a Peelite Lord of the Treasury, was appointed Irish Secretary by the Aberdeen Ministry, and has resigned that office, on being appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Mr. Brewster, the Irish Attorney General, has followed the Viceroy's example, and sent in his resignation. The new appointments in Ireland, which are so decidedly liberal that they must give assurance of a desire to govern fairly there, are as follows: The Earl of Carlisle becomes Lord Lieutenant—salary, £20,000 a year. Mr. Edward Horsman is the Irish Chief Secretary—salary, £5,500. Mr. John Keogh is appointed Attorney General—salary and emoluments, £6,000 a year. Mr. John David Fitzgerald, member for Ennis, leader of the Munster Circuit, takes Mr. Keogh's place as Solicitor General—salary, &c., £4,000 per annum.

These appointments ought to be popular. Lord Carlisle as Irish Secretary, from 1835 to 1841, as Lord Morpeth, showed every desire to govern the country fairly. Mr. Horsman is one of the most liberal men in Parliament. Mr. Keogh and Mr. Fitzgerald are avowedly and strongly in favor of Tenant-Right. It is not likely that the Irish members will oppose Lord Palmerston. Indeed, the latest Parliamentary report contains an assurance, given in the House of Commons by Mr. Serjeant Shee, to the effect that if Lord Palmerston would set the Tenant-Right question at rest, the Liberal Irish members would support him. "If not," he added, "they would leave him now and then in the lurch just when he wanted their aid, and the Government would be overthrown." As the Tenant-Right bill introduced by Mr. Serjeant Shee had met with the approval of Mr. Brewster, the late Attorney General for Ireland, there is every chance of the question being speedily and finally settled. Nearly *balanced as parties are at present, the support of the "Irish Brigade" is of vital importance to the Ministry.*

The New Post-Office—Who is to Blame?

Give it up. Citizen, if you have indulged the slighest hope that the old barn-like accommodations for a City Post-Office, which we at present suffer, are to be replaced at any early day, take our advice and give it up. Not until Congress meets again is there any chance for another step towards securing any improvement in these respects. For another year at least, we must be content to be squeezed down Nassau-street—to be jammed through the narrow gateways and into the cramped quarters that men, from courtesy, call "Accommodations for a Post-Office," but which a stranger takes to be cramped opportunities for reaching a Post-Shed. Now as this is contrary to the spirit and economy of our times, and not *in accordance with what we deem decent* and fitting, we confess that there is a sort of melancholy comfort in knowing whom we are to blame for defrauding us of the accommodations we were entitled to, and of naming them for the denunciation of the suffering. The blamable men, as we read the record, are Senator Brodhead and Mr. Witte, both of Pennsylvania.

But we will briefly summarize the history of the matter, and our readers shall judge how far from right we are in our charges.

In August last, Congress passed an Act authorizing the President to procure sites in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, on which to erect public buildings for the use of the United States Courts, Post-Offices, &c. The power *given the President* was optional. He —being in practical matters rather a *timid* man—chose not to exercise the power; but instead, having received the bids, laid them all before Congress. These were referred in the Senate to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, where Mr. Brodhead assumed to engineer them, and in the House to a Special Committee, of which Mr. Witte was Chairman.

Now the labor demanded of either of these Committees upon the matter entrusted to them, could not have been very extraordinary. It was a very simple thing they had to do, but it was too much for them to accomplish seasonably, as the event shows. The Honorable gentlemen will not plead that the necessity for the public buildings was not pressing. They will not tell us of New-York any such story. *They must very well know what a pressing,* crowding necessity the Courts feel here, and the people, who by law are obliged to endure the *Post-Office inconveniences afforded us*, or drop all epistolary correspondences. They know, doubtless, that Boston professes a similar inconvenience; and surely they will not tell such of their own State people as reside within the outer line of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, that they doubted their want of the buildings provided for them in the Congressional Act of August, 1854.

Nor were *they* alone of the members of the two Houses aware of this urgency of the demand. There was, we are assured, so general a feeling of the propriety of the demand, that there was no time during the session that a large majority was not ready in each House to vote for the purchase of the sites and *buildings. But did either of the representatives* of these Committees hurry up their reports or bills? Did they act as if they wished the thing done?

Mr. Brodhead did report to the Senate, but how earnestly, or with how much of genuine honest advocacy, any one at all acquainted with Parliamentary usages will appreciate, when informed that upon a failure to obtain a favorable *viva voce* vote, he did not ask for a division—did not even secure the calling of the Ayes and Nays upon it. Such advocacy, if generally adopted, would not even pass a mileage appropriation. We are driven to the suspicion—unless we admit a most inadmissible doubt of the Senator's Parliamentary ability—that Senator B. was not very seriously in earnest about getting the thing through —that when he consented to father the project, he made a mental reservation that he would only do it on condition it should not cost him an effort.

Nor did Mr. Witte shame his Senatorial coadjutor by any undignified agitation, until it was absolutely too late for the most desperate to hope of success. Though the matter was in his hands waiting to be reported, and nothing in the world occurring to prevent it, he made not an effort to secure the appropriation until *after* the general appropriation bill—to which it must necessarily be moved as an amendment—had gone from the House to the Senate, been acted on by that body, and returned to the House. Then, with extraordinary zeal, Mr. Witte tried to attach his Post-Office Building and Sites amendment. But then, of course, it was ruled out of order, since, under the rules, no *new* matter is at that stage admissible as an amendment.

"Well, what do you propose to do about it?" asks some indignant reader. Nothing at all. Only, New-Yorkers, Bostonians and Philadelphians may like to know whom they are to thank.

The Unpublished Letters—Messrs. Soule and Perry.

There is a good deal of stir at Washington, we hear, about the supplementary Ostend Correspondence, of which we spoke with great assurance some week since. The doubting as to its existence was from the first confined to those who, in the simplicity of their ignorance, had not yet learned the substance of the correspondence that *was* furnished to Congress. And of course the believers are in great stress to learn who leaked the information. It will hardly be worth while for us to tell, though everybody knows that a secret of the present Administration is never considered safe until it has been told out of doors, to some who are better able to keep a secret than any of its members.

Mr. Soule's friends, however, profess to be very far from fearing the publication of any secret correspondence. Out with it, say they. Let the world hear the whole story, and judge between the Minister Plenipotentiary and the Secretary of Legation. If Mr. Perry has been writing secret letters to Mr. Marcy, in which, however cautiously or in whatever carefully polite and diplomatic language couched, he "blows" the secrets of his chief, he has violated all rules of diplomatic etiquette, and acted unbecoming a subordinate. Let the correspondence come, then, and Heaven help the weakest. For our readers will remember that this unpublished correspondence to which we allude, and of which there was a decided inkling in the last published letter of the Ostend Documents, passed between Mr. Perry, Secretary to the Spanish Legation, and Mr. Marcy, while *Mr. Soule was at Ostend, and of course* prior to the date when he had resigned in disgust. *Before going up to that famous Convention, Mr. Soule had charged the Secretary* not hold any communication upon the matters alluded to *with the Spanish authorities*, nor with the Department at Washington. Was Mr. Perry a plotter against his Chief, or was he not? The letters and enclosures, when given to the world, will tell, and until they tell, Mr. Perry may well, if innocent, unite in the demand for the full exposition. His sense of honor may very properly claim such publication as his right.

The friends of Mr. Perry indeed rejoin to the suspicion that Mr. Soule's *friends* thus raise:—Mr. Perry was not the Secretary of *Mr. Soule, but of the Legation.* He held not his appointment from Mr. Soule, but from Mr. Pierce and the Senate, and to them, not to the *Minister, he was responsible. If his chief was* for personal and ambitious purposes turning a deaf ear to all that Spain probably *could offer* for the settlement of international difficulties, there is no law of honor or code of etiquette that made it his duty to play second fiddle to the Discordant Plenipotentiary, nor, by keeping the silence commanded, to risk plunging his country into a needless war.

Meanwhile, as both parties clamor for the publication of the correspondence, we trust it will be forthcoming.

Dramatic.

Burton's Theatre.—Holcroft's tedious and improbable comedy called "The Steward" was *revived here on Monday, and performed last* night for the second time. The process of revival at this house possesses many elements of rigid simplicity. It seldom extends beyond learning the parts and procuring one or two new dresses. The same scenery and properties answer every night at Mr. Burton's. In "The Steward" the scenery is not only old, but dirty. We have not seen anything so discreditable in a New-York theatre for some time. We would suggest that two cane-bottomed chairs and a four-legged pine table are not the inevitable and solitary luxuries of an English peer's drawing-room.

The hero of the Comedy, *Mordent*, (Fisher,) has an illegitimate child, and a Steward. These facts are prominent. Every one tries to run away with the child—Steward included. These are the luminous *particles of the plot.* On broad principles the child is an angel, and the Steward a villian. Five acts of insipid commonplace, liberally interspersed with oaths, constitute the literary merits of the work.

Mr. Fisher did the best he could with an unnatural and maudlin part. Mr. Moore as *Grime* the money lender, was excellent. It was the only well sustained performance of the evening. *Penn*, the roguish Steward, was essayed by Mr. Burton. It is a melodramatic part, utterly out of his line, and was undertaken perhaps for that reason. Mr. Burton labors under two disadvantages in characters of this kind—a countenance that will suggest joviality and an audience, will be jovial. People have been so accustomed to laugh in the Chambers-street Theatre that they do so even when they see no immediate cause for it. But it was by no means an unsuccessful effort. There were many excellencies in it. From the loss of the pocket-book which reveals all his villainies to the time when he rushes off cursing every one, Mr. Burton was powerful and eminently successful, but shouts of laughter were his only reward. In the scene where he goes down on his knees in abject wretchedness to his nephew, there was a desperate, almost hopeless earnestness in his voice and looks, that would have made the blood run cold in a strange audience. But here yells of laughter greeted the effort. It is safe to praise the good humor of Chambers-street audiences, but the least that is said of their judgment the better.

The other characters were neither above mediocrity nor below it. The comedy is tame and the acting equal to it.

Some clever and pretty children dance between the pieces *à la Viennoise* in an exceedingly clever manner.

Organ Performance.—There will be a three days' performance at Mr. Henry Erben's manufactory in *Centre-street*, on a large organ, built for the Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia, commencing this afternoon and evening. The instrument is, we learn, unusually large and perfect. On Thursday evening Mr. King will play on it.

THE GREAT WORK AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Opening of the Railroad Suspension Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The great work of the age is completed. A suspension railroad bridge across the Niagara River is no longer a question of doubt, but a matter of fact. What has been pronounced by some of the most eminent engineers in the world both impossible and impracticable, has now proved both possible and highly practicable. It is no longer a chimera, but a reality, whose *future* promises benefits of inestimable value.

The success of the work, though some days since deemed certain by the passage of locomotives from the Canada to the American shore, was not fully established until the 18th inst., when its powers were put to a test, demonstrating beyond dispute, and in a manner calculated to remove all doubt from the most skeptical mind, its capability of supporting any weight which it will ever be required to bear.

The connection between the New-York Central Railroad and that of the Great Western, in Canada, was not completed until late on the 17th inst., but at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 18th the first train started from the British side, and, crossing the bridge at moderate speed, ran on the track of the New-York Central Railroad. Consisting of a locomotive, tender, and twenty-two heavily-laden freight cars, it covered the entire bridge.

The weight of the train was about *three hundred and fifty tons*, but neither this nor the furious snow squall, by which its passage was inaugurated, caused the slightest perceptible vibration in the structure. Scientific observation detected, however, a depression of about nine inches, which was less than had been anticipated.

It is difficult to realize the immense advantages which must *flow from the opening of this great* channel of commerce.

In its successful completion, Art has achieved a victory over Nature, and Science has opened to the world an International Highway, whose grandeur can only be surpassed by the majestic cataract from which it takes its name—whose emerald waters, dashing furiously against their rocky confines, almost bathe with their spray the bed of this aerial fabric, while far below they plunge on with deafening roar and resistless force through the yawning gulf beneath, which seems to have been ordained by the Creator as the boundary of, and a barrier between, two great countries.

Crossing the Niagara River at a height of two hundred and forty-five feet from its surface, commanding on one side a full view of that mighty water-fall, the wonder of the world; and on the other a partial one of the renowned whirlpool, whose fearful eddies defy the approach of the boldest navigator and the most fearless adventurer, the Suspension Bridge presents one of the most imposing sights the eye ever rested on. All homage is involuntarily rendered to the mind that conceived, the skill that designed, and the enterprise that gave existence to this magnificent structure.

Viewed from a distance, its elevation and its *great length, as it stretches over the river in an* unbroken span of *eight hundred and twenty-two feet*, give to it a fragile appearance; but a near approach reveals its enormous strength. It is supported by four wire cables, which are carried over four stone towers; the ends of these cables being strongly anchored and firmly secured in a solid bank of masonry, into which they are sunk from twenty-five to thirty feet. The height of the two towers on the Canada side is 78 feet, while that of those on the American side is 88 feet. The diameter of each of the four great cables is 10 inches, and they each contain 3,640 wires: in the four, there are, consequently, 14,560 wires. The weight of the superstructure is 750 tons; that of the supporting strength of the cable is 7,000 tons, while their ultimate strength is 12,400 tons.

From each of these cables there hang, in nearly *a vertical direction, and at a distance of about four* feet apart, smaller wire cables of about one and a *half inches in diameter. By these* the superstructure is suspended; and one of the most interesting *features* in this portion of the work is, that it forms a double bridge; for directly under, and sixteen feet below the platform on which the track of the railroad is laid, is another platform forming a bridge for foot passengers and for vehicles of all descriptions. This is connected with the upper platform, or railroad bridge, by a truss work of wood and iron, of extraordinary strength. A few feet of each end of the lower or carriage bridge rest on stone abutments. It is braced in every possible manner, and so completely stayed by heavy lateral cables, attached to the under sides, secured in the cliffs and in the rocks at their base, near the edge and on each side of the river, that the most furious Winter gales do not cause the slightest perceptible vibration. The railroad bridge is crossed *by a single track, on both sides of which is* sufficient space for foot passengers to pass. It is laid with four parallel rails, so arranged as to form an equal number of gauges, which is a novel and valuable arrangement, as it is thus made available to the locomotives and cars of roads having gauges of various widths.

For the above particulars we are indebted to John A. Roebling, Esq., the Engineer, by whom the work was projected, and under whose supervision it has been constructed. He is a Prussian by birth, but has resided many years in America. In the conception and execution of this great undertaking, and in the production of what had been pronounced by eminent scientific cotemporaries an impossibility, he has greatly distinguished himself, and has erected an enduring monument of fame, on which millions will yet gaze with wonder and delight.

Of its kind and as a work of art it is unequaled. It is the only railroad suspension bridge in the world now completed. It is, moreover, a double suspension bridge. The celebrated bridge at Fryburg, in Switzerland, is beautiful, but it is a carriage bridge only. Stephenson's famous Britannia Railway Bridge is a stupendous work, but that, too, is a single one, and built on piers, between which the greatest span is but four hundred and sixty feet. Of all the splendid structures of ancient or modern times which have excited the wonder and admiration of the world, we know of none which, for combination of natural position, scientific projection, great span, massive strength, finished mechanical skill, vast utility, and beneficence of purpose, can compare with Roebling's great international Highway. Though not a castle in Spain it is a Gibraltar in the air.

Professor Chauvenet's "Great Circle Protractor."

The object of this ingenious instrument is to ascertain by a plain and brief method the course and distance on the great circle from one point to another. Its great advantage consists in the facility with which the course may be read off from day to day, thus setting the ship with her head to her port of destination at the moment when the determination is made.

If a ship starts on the great circle route, she is never exactly on it afterwards except by accident. This the Protractor corrects. For every day or twice a day, or oftener if desired, the Protractor may be set upon the position of the ship, and the course may be read off for the next twelve or twenty-four hours. In this way the ship starts anew on the actual great circle from her position as last determined. It is hardly requisite to observe that there are unavoidable deviations from the great circle route caused by the impropriety of running into too high latitudes by unfavorable winds, by opposing currents, and by material obstructions as rocks and land. This is equally true for the most part of any course of sailing on which the navigator might wish to run, provided he were at liberty to choose; that is, of any given curve between two places on the globe.

But that is true of the great circle which is true of no other curve, that it is the shortest distance, and therefore the really able and judicious seaman will always prefer to go on it if he can. And here the Protractor comes in. Whenever circumstances permit the great circle route to be followed, the Protractor points out in a minute and without the chance of error to which calculation is liable, the instantaneous course on the great circle, from the actual position of the ship. Thus the navigator has at his hand the ready means of profiting by the great circle route at all times and for any distance. What intelligent sea captain, bound on a long voyage, would go to sea without the Protractor!

Was it the Russian?

I perceive by the telegraphic news that the ship *Saxon*, from New-Orleans, at Boston, reports speaking with a suspicious war vessel, supposed to be Russian, &c. The U. S. store ship *Relief*, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at this port on Sunday night last, reports as follows: "11th inst. in the Gulf Stream, spoke ship *Saxon*, from New-Orleans, for Boston; 17 days out." May this store ship, by any chance, be the Russian? and as to officers on deck having cloaks with hoods on, that may be accounted for by the fact that the *Relief* brought home a number of sick from the U. S. ships *Independence* and *Savannah*, and the hooded cloak is much worn at Rio Janerio, and very often at sea by invalids. B.

☞ The Police Commissioners were in secret session last evening at the Mayor's Office, for the examination of applicants. The office and the halls leading to it were densely crowded for several hours. We learn that there are some seventy vacancies in the Department at the present time; but that in nearly all of them the parties are "holding over."

☞ Kingsley gives us a novel, *more suo*, bearing the characteristic title of "Westward Ho!" *presumed to be an imaginary and imaginative discovery of the New World, temp.* Queen Elizabeth.

☞ Chantrey used to charge for his portraits in oil, the size of life, four guineas each.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to
J. W. FOWLER, President.

PAPER HANGINGS.
Wholesale and Retail.
THOMAS FAYE & CO.,
Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
(Directly opposite the City Hall.)
Have constantly on hand a full stock of French and American Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboard Prints, Curtain Papers, Bed Testers, Statues, Landscapes, &c., of every style known to the trade. [illegible]

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BONDS.—OUR READERS will please remember that ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) March 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, at his regular semi-weekly sale, by order of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company, [illegible] of their first mortgage 7 per cent. real estate bonds. [illegible] For further particulars we refer to the advertisement of the auctioneer in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING BONDS SOLD AT AUCTION.—By particular request, I shall hereafter sell all Bonds at auction without charging the accrued interest, [illegible]
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand-st.,) are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in this market, at a reduction of [illegible] per cent. from last season's prices:
Rich Velvet .... [illegible] per yard.
Rich Tapestry .... [illegible] per yard.
Rich Brussels .... [illegible] per yard.
Rich Three-Ply .... [illegible] per yard.
Best Ingrain .... [illegible] per yard.
and other goods equally low.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'s CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority, Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at their office. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, IMPROVED—SO as to run without any noise, with very little power, and sewing the finest thread without ever breaking. The profit of using these Machines is $1,000 a year. [illegible] Machines are suited to do every kind of work perfectly.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

OPENING OF PARIS BONNETS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—GENIN has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies of New-York, that he will open a fresh importation of ladies' and children's hats and bonnets, direct from Paris, on THURSDAY, March 22, 1855.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

MORE NEW CHEAP DRY GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer this morning a great variety of rich silks, bareges, shawls, delaines, linens, &c., which have been purchased at the late auction sales, and will be sold at a great reduction from their real value.

THE SPRING STYLE OF KNOX IS AS BEAUTIFUL as it is light, as light as it is endurable and as durable as it is cheap. If you want a becoming Hat, becoming in make, material, and style, visit either of KNOX'S establishments at No. 128 Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS, tuned the equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Piano Store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

GENIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready, at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 379 AND [illegible] BROADWAY.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Blood, dull and stagnant in Winter, must be purified and renewed. The Debility, want of nervous energy, and depression of spirits, peculiar to the Spring and Summer seasons, must be guarded against and avoided. There must be NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD infused into the body; otherwise the entire system becomes prostrated, and the mental energies enfeebled.

DR. TOWNSEND'S CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA, now manufactured under the direction of the well-known Chemist and Physician, Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, is the ONLY SARSAPARILLA which will effectually renovate and purify the whole system, and restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body. Thousands who have used other preparations in vain can testify that they have been restored to perfect health and vigor by using a few bottles of DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Wholesale and Retail Depot, Number Two Hundred and [illegible] Broadway, corner Fulton-st. (office No. 2), opposite St. Paul's Church.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

(LATE RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.)

GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

The firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, their GENUINE COD LIVER OIL is now prepared only by THEIR surviving partners and sole successors, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive priced Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, offer for sale, Fruit and ornamental Trees and Shrubs of every desirable variety, with Exotic Plants, Roses, Vines, &c. The trees and plants are very thrifty, and in fine condition, and purchasers are invited to visit their grounds and houses. For catalogues, apply at 20 Wall-st., basement.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a letter (postpaid). Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Only $3 75 for Fine French Calf Boots, with Steel Shanks, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., and warranted to wear as well as any $5 or $6 Boots. Double-sole Boots, $4; Water-proof, $4 50; best French Patent Leather Buttoned Boots, from $5 to $7.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Annual Lectures.—NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. C. S. HENRY, D. D., at the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subject: The Progress of History, or the Historical Destination of the Human Race. Tickets for single admission, or $2 for the remaining eight Lectures of the Course. May be had of Messrs. BENJ. PIKE & SONS, and T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

Superior Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 20,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens for immediate embellishment. [illegible] Priced Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes.—WILDER'S PATENT, with Powder Proof Locks [illegible]. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. [illegible] Water-st., the only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st.

Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. [illegible] JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

Pictorial Biblical Lectures.—Rev. JOSEPH RAVINSON will deliver two Pictorial Lectures on THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE in the Church cor. Bridge-place and Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evenings, March 21 and 28, at 7½ o'clock. The Lectures will be illustrated by large and beautiful Drawings. Admittance 25 cts.; children half-price.

Teas, Teas, Teas.—The moment you open one of those air-tight packages of TEA from the Empire City Tea Warehouse, No. [illegible] Canal-st., near No. 31 Catharine-st., a rich aroma pervades the house. The Teas and Coffees from these extensive concerns are always fresh, as the immense demand requires the constant breaking of original packages. The scale of prices is the lowest in the City.

Michael De Vos, No. 467 Broadway, Rue de la Paix, Paris, importer of French Bonnets, Caps, &c. No. [illegible] respectfully announces that he has removed from No. [illegible] Broadway to No. 467 Broadway. He has received per last steamers Baltic and Pacific a splendid stock of Parisian Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, &c. &c., for which he calls particular attention.

O. U. A.—Delegates to the Convention of the 22d February Celebration (last) will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Chancery Rooms. A full attendance is desired. The Treasurer will make a full report, and all matters finally closed.

W. W. OSBORN, Chairman.

GEO. H. RAYMOND, Secretary pro tem.

Delta Phi Convention.—A convention of the Delta Phi will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 11 o'clock P. M. An oration and poem will be pronounced before the Convention on THURSDAY EVENING. Dinner on FRIDAY EVENING.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe, per United States steamer NASHVILLE, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Green Turtle Soup and Steaks.—A very fine Green Turtle will be served up THIS DAY, by S. C. MONTGOMERY, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st. Soup exercises will commence at 11 M. Families supplied by the quart.

Phonography.—T. C. LELAND, Teacher, Reporter and Engraver, No. [illegible] Broadway, (Moffat's Building,) Room No. [illegible]. Two or more in class, $5 each for 12 lessons.

Splendid Signs—By ALBURTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The mail from San Francisco having announced that ADAMS & CO., of California, had suspended payment, it is due to the public and to the Company, to state that their suspension has nothing to do with the interests or the business of the Adams' Express Company here.

The operations of the California house are distinct and dissimilar, as form the Adams' Express Company in connection. We do a legitimate Express business throughout the Atlantic States, and ADAMS & CO. are Bankers and Bill Drawers in San Francisco.

The business of the ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY will be continued as heretofore, without any interruption or delay. The Company owes no one, and of course cannot suspend. Their responsibilities to the public, as forwarders, are in no wise diminished, and their ability to comply with all their engagements is as unquestionable as ever.

W. B. DINSMORE, Treasurer.

NO INVENTION of the present century exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing tan, freckles, sunburn, discolorations, ringworm, salt rheum, barbers' itch, chaps, chafes, and every species of cutaneous eruption, [illegible].

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. [illegible] LIQUID HAIR DYE [illegible]. GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE. [illegible] LILY WHITE [illegible].

HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair soft, curly, and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c. Found at the old established Perfumery Depot, 67 Walker-st., 1st store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH CHINA TEA, DINNER AND TOILET WARE—In full sets or separate pieces; white, gold band and decorated; [illegible]. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, No. 50 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, above Windle's house furnishing store.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—A large, first-class Organ, built for the Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia, will be performed on at Mr. HENRY ERBEN'S Manufactory, Centre-st. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, also in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Professors and amateurs are invited to attend. There will be two performances, one on Thursday evening, by W. A. KING, of Grace Church, and one on Friday evening by G. W. MORGAN. Tickets for these occasions can be had at Mr. ERBEN'S Office.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls; one as good plain family cook, washer and ironer, [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible] 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—The advertiser desires a situation in a bank, insurance office, railroad, or other incorporation, or in a mercantile house; has had many years' experience in business; also, some 5 years' experience as clerk of a country bank. Can give good City reference as to business qualifications and integrity. Please address EMPLOYMENT, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office, care of A. Lowe, Esq.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of fish, soups, jellies, &c., &c.; is perfectly competent to take entire charge of any gentleman's kitchen; has served in that capacity; is a superior laundress; can give the highest testimonials for character and capability. To be seen four days at Mrs. MANNING'S advertising office, No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young woman wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. May be seen for two days. Call at No. [illegible] Marion-st., in the rear, between Prince and Spring-sts., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED.—An active, willing girl wishes a situation in City or Country; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Very moderate wages required if a steady place. Can give good reference. Will be found upright and attentive to her business. Call at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman as a good cook; one who fully understands her business; willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given. Please to call at No. [illegible] West 19th-st. between 7th and 8th-avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country; is a first rate washer and ironer and good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Please call at No. [illegible] Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two experienced Protestant girls together or separately; one a very good cook, makes good bread, and excellent washer and ironer. The other fully capable as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid. No objection to the country. Best references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable English woman, as housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid lady; would travel; as she does not suffer from sea-sickness, would go with a family to California, and any part of Europe. Has the best of references. Address Mrs. E., at the office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls—one to do the general housework of a small family, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 8th-av., near 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women. One is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 173 Elizabeth-st., in the rear building, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—A lady wishes to obtain for an American housekeeper a situation in a gentleman's family. The most unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, or apply personally, at No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Has good reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid [illegible]. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. [illegible] Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as laundress. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 212 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker-sts. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a competent English girl, where there is none but Protestant help kept. Call at No. [illegible] 1st-av., between 15th and 16th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 2d-av., between 13th and 14th st., third floor, back room.

GARDENER.—Situation as gardener wanted by a man who understands the business in all its various branches, green house, grapery, hot and cold flower and kitchen garden, [illegible]. Address G. G., at this office, for two days if not engaged.

CASHIER WANTED—For a public institution, to live in the house. A single man preferred, though a man with a wife only will be taken. None need apply except they are young, and can furnish the best references. Any communication, with real name, residence and references, will meet prompt attention, addressed to P. S. H., left at the office of the Daily Times.

MUSIC.—One or two young ladies desirous to commence the study of music upon the Piano-forte, with the intention of qualifying themselves to teach, and not having the necessary means for acquiring so expensive and desirable an accomplishment, may have an opportunity to their advantage by sending a note of address to Miss E. D. MARSTON, care of Thos. Bailey, Druggist, Bible House, Astor-place.

TEACHER.—A young lady who speaks French fluently, and is a proficient in Music and the different studies in English, would wish to meet with a family to whom her services would be useful. No objection to the South. The highest references given. Address A. G., Times Office.

BOY WANTED.—In a dry goods jobbing store, an active intelligent boy, from 16 to 18 years old, who writes a good and rapid hand, is quick and correct in figures, and will be satisfied with a small salary. One living with his parents preferred. Good recommendations as to character required. A note addressed to Box No. 1,444 Post-Office, in the boy's writing of the applicant, will receive attention.

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED—One to learn the trade of a Lithographic Printer, and the other that of an Account Book Ruler. Each should be about 16 years old, and reside with their parents in South Brooklyn, and come well recommended. WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 19 Wall-st.

TUTOR WANTED—In a private family, one who understands the Latin and French languages, and is also an excellent English scholar. None need apply who cannot give the best of references as to character and qualification. Apply to GEORGE W. BEEBEE, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

A YOUNG MAN—24 years of age, wants a situation as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity in which he may be useful to his employer; is a good penman, quick and correct in figures, and a competent judge of dry goods. Satisfactory references will be given. Address W. O. K., Evening Express Office, corner Nassau and Wall-sts.

A YOUNG LADY accustomed to attending a store in Broadway, about changing her place, desires a situation in some nice respectable store. Good reference given. Apply at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

A SOPRANO, ALTO AND BASE WANTED—For a quartette, to travel and give concerts. Address, with name, quality and compass of voice, post-paid, CONCERT, Daily Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A young gentleman admitted to the bar three years since, is about to commence the practice of law in this City, and desires to form a connection with some established Lawyer to do the general courtwork business of an office. Is well acquainted with practice, and will give most satisfactory references to members of the bar of New-York. Address AMICUS, New-York City.

TO LAWYERS.—A young man twenty years of age (American), of active and industrious habits, desires a seat in a lawyer's office, to write, study and do office business. Writes a fair business hand, is quick and correct at figures. Good reference given. Compensation, $3 per week. Those wishing the services of a competent and trustworthy person may address LAW, Times Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A compositor who is a good workman at setting up job work will hear of a good situation, a short distance from New-York, by applying to WELLS & WEBB this day, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

MEAT COOK WANTED—For a hotel; wages $40. Two English or Scotch farmers. Places procured for clerks, men on steamers and railroads, boys for trades and saloons, chambermaids, &c.; two cotton weavers to go to Connecticut. Charges moderate. Apply at No. 241 Broadway, basement. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

SOMETHING TO DO WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By one willing and able to work; writes a fair and rapid business hand, and is a good accountant. References exchanged. Address HENRY, care of John C. Baxter, No. [illegible] West-st.

SERVANTS.—American, English, Scotch, German and Irish cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, housework girls, &c., with good references. Also, farmers, gardeners, porters, &c., may be employed, at No. 4 East Broadway, corner Chatham-square. JAMES McLERNON, Agent.

AN AMERICAN LADY of respectability, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's family. She feels herself fully competent to the task, and I can give the most satisfactory references. Address Mrs H. H. Union Square Post-Office. (post paid.) Real name required.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—A smart intelligent Boy about 15; writing fair hand and correct in figures, who can come with best of recommendations as to character. Apply, with specimens of writing, recommendation, references, &c., to No. 23 Wall-st., Thursday, 22d, after 3 P. M.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED—Three good watchmakers to go to different towns in the interior, South and West. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

AGENTS WANTED—With $100 capital, to sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 25 cents per foot. LEON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family in Brooklyn. Good reference required. Enquire at No. 174 Clinton-st. New-York, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—An intelligent American boy who can write a good hand. Address in handwriting of applicant stating qualifications, references, and salary expected, T. J. S., Times Office.

BOY WANTED—A smart intelligent boy from 14 to 16 years of age, in an office; one who writes a good hand, and resides with his parents. Salary, 1st year, $50. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,861, Post-Office.

BEST SERVANTS FOR HOTELS—Boarding-houses and private families, can always be obtained in the greatest choice at MORRIS & CONNETT'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Reade-st.; also, German, English, Scotch and Irish Protestant male and female help in this, or in the Branch Office, No. 188 Greenwich-st.

RESPECTABLE WELSH AND SCOTCH Protestant girls can be obtained at the Employment Society, No. 13 Astor-place, Bible House. Also, a great supply of other domestics, with good references.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN LIBERTY-ST.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., property No. [illegible] Liberty-st., near the corner of Broadway. Size of lot—22 by 55.3. In the immediate vicinity of good improvements. Referee's sale, by order Supreme Court. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady, or a family of three or four persons, can be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms, [illegible] on the second and third floors, in a genteel private family, at No. [illegible] Livingston-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen with their wives, can be handsomely accommodated in a first-class house, by applying at No. [illegible] 10th-st., a few doors from 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or Room and bedroom, at No. [illegible] Henry-st. Board and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with handsome rooms and board at No. [illegible] 6th-st. N. B.—No children taken.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—Within three hours ride of this City. The location is retired, healthy, and very pleasant. To families wishing a pleasant country home for the Summer, in a private family, this is worthy of attention. The situation is about one mile from one of the principal depots on the New-Haven Railroad. For further particulars inquire of W. M. STILLMAN, No. [illegible] John-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a well-furnished front room on second floor, in a pleasant situated house in Madison-st., with partial board, where another boarder are taken. Family small. Gas in house, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible] Madison-st., or at 140 Broadway, of B. B. T.

BOARD, WITH NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS—Can be obtained for a gentleman and wife at No. [illegible] East 22d-st. Also, hall room for a single gentleman. The house contains the modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. No children. No moving in May. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few desirable rooms in a small family, with full or partial board, at a moderate price, at No. 28 Livingston-st., opposite the garden of the Young Ladies Institute, and convenient to the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—On the Heights. Two front rooms on the second floor, and one hall bed-room on the third floor, would be let with board. Apply at No. 220 Hicks-st., third door from Joralemon-st.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife and one child, with an unfurnished room and closet, on the second floor in a private family, or where there is but one or two boarders, below 25th-st. and between 2d and 6th-avs. Use of a bath required. Address, stating terms, CHARLES A., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young man, who desires a small room with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sunday, within the boundary of Fulton-av., City Hall, Fulton-st., Johnson and Bridge-sts. Terms must be moderate. Address D. P., Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and wife in a private family, in the vicinity of Pacific and Nevins-sts. Terms to be moderate. Address, stating full particulars, L. H. E., Box No. 2,[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a lady of considerable experience as a music teacher, who will give instruction on, and the use of her piano, in compensation. Please address A. W., Times office. References exchanged. Instruction in the English or French languages, if preferred.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, in a private family, or where there are but very few others—location between 9th and 23d-sts., in the vicinity of Broadway. Address, with particulars, A. D., Box No. 713 Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED—By two gentlemen, two well furnished bedrooms adjoining each other, in or near 4th-av., between 10th and 14th-sts., for which a moderate price will be given. A front and back room in an English basement house preferred. Would not go above first floor. Address during the week, pre-paid, CHAS. CRANE, Union-square Post-Office.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family at No. 12 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOM WANTED—An unfurnished room, by the 1st of May, in a respectable family, by an elderly lady of quiet habits, desirous to do, as she would be done by. Address C. H. Daily Times Office, for one week. Best references given and required.

ROOMS PLEASANTLY LOCATED, with board, for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at No. [illegible] 4th-st., Albion-place. Stages and cars in the immediate vicinity.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—Residing in Brooklyn, about two minutes walk from the ferry, on the Heights, is desirous of taking four young men to board, where all particulars to a house will be found. Terms very moderate. Address ALFRED, Times Office.

648 BROADWAY.—Two fine suites of well-furnished front rooms may be had with full board, suitable for families. Also, one single room with grate. House has all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

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20 cases super English Split Straw Bonnets.

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Also a large stock of Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, &c., of the latest importation.

HOMER & KETCHUM,

Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner William, New-York.

PARIS MILLINERY.—Mrs. CARTER begs respectfully to inform her numerous patrons, and ladies visiting this City, that on THURSDAY, 22d inst., will be ready for inspection, a splendid assortment of Paris silk and lace and straw millinery, [illegible]. CARTER'S Paris Millinery and Lace Manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

An experienced saleswoman wanted, accustomed to Broadway trade.

MADAME DE VOS—French Millinery Establishment will open on the 23d of this month, at No. 467 Broadway, where she has removed, in consequence of the late fire. Madame DE VOS takes occasion to express her gratitude for the liberal patronage she has experienced, and assures the ladies that prompt and exact attention will be paid to all orders with which she may be favored. She begs to acquaint the ladies that she is able to open with a variety of the most splendid articles, which she has purposely imported from Paris.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY—Mrs. W. BALLINGS has now on hand a large and elegant assortment of bonnets and millinery, of her own manufacture, together with several cases of French Bonnets, just received, and of elegant appearance, which she will open for show on THURSDAY next, March 22, at her show-rooms, No. 87 Canal-st.

MOURNING MILLINERY.—C. F. BARTHOLOMEW will open on Thursday, March 22, Paris Mourning Millinery, comprising the most extensive and beautiful assortment ever exhibited. C. F. BARTHOLOMEW, New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS—Wholesale and retail. The subscriber has now in store a large assortment of French Flowers, and also American of his own manufacture. Merchants and milliners will find it to their advantage to examine his stock. W. H. CHRISTOPHER, No. 37 East Broadway.

MRS. S. C. SLOANE AND MISS E. G. RYNDERS, No. [illegible] Canal-st., Brandreth buildings, would most respectfully inform the ladies of New-York, and vicinity that they will open on THURSDAY, March 22, their assortment of Paris Spring Millinery.

MRS. WM. SIMMONS will open Paris Spring Millinery at her show-rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway, on Thursday, March 22. Also, a full assortment of Straw Goods, wholesale and retail.

PARIS MILLINERY.—WM. BROWN, late Dunning & Brown, No. 442 Broadway, will open beautiful Spring Millinery, Leghorn Bonnets, and Leghorn Fronts, with silk crowns, for misses, on THURSDAY, March 22.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME AUPOIX begs to inform the ladies that she will open Paris Spring Millinery of her own importation, on Thursday, 22d instant, at No. 9 Walker-st., and respectfully solicits a call.

MADAME M. C. DOUGAL—No. [illegible] Broadway, near Astor-place, will open Paris Millinery on THURSDAY, 22d March.

MRS. M. S. HITCHCOCK—No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., will open her assortment of PARIS MILLINERY on THURSDAY, 22d inst.

MISS J. L. WHITE—Late of the firm of S. D. Burdett & Co., will open Paris Millinery on THURSDAY, March 22, at No. 60 Amity-st.

MADAME MALHERBE—Will open Paris Millinery on Thursday, the 22d March, 1855, at No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1855.

SOLOMON & HART,

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Opposite the Park,

Are now receiving from France

DECORATIVE PAPERS OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS, in Panel, Gold, Satin, Velvet and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.

Also,

CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS,

In every variety of style and pattern,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At the lowest prices,

And cannot be undersold by any house in the City.

In connection with the above, their stock of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS is full and complete, and to which they invite the attention of the trade and the public.

THE YOUTH OF OUR CITY—Are becoming addicted to the bottle—that is, they are beginning to use bottles of my ONGUENT for forcing the beard to grow. Yes, I tell you all, that my MAGICAL ONGUENT will force the whiskers, moustaches, or hair, to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway, basement; Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible].

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CONTENTS.

Economy.	The Ponds.
Where I Lived, and What I Lived For.	Baker Farm.
Reading.	Higher Laws.
Sounds.	Brute Neighbors.
Solitude.	House Warming.
Visitors.	Former Inhabitants.
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The Village.	The Pond in Winter.
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SECOND WEEK'S SALE of magnificent Spring and Summer Dry Goods slightly damaged by the late fire at Messrs. CROMIE & CRAWFORD'S, No. 450 8th-av., corner of 34th-st. The unparalleled bargains given during the past week caused such an extraordinary rush every afternoon that it was perfectly impossible to attend to one-half of the customers—to avoid which, an extra number of clerks have been employed to attend to the sales. Ladies who desire to select from a new and elegant stock of Spring and Summer dress goods would do well to call early in the day. Silks, shawls, delaines, muslins, Irish poplins, ginghams, calicoes, hosiery, embroideries, &c., merely smoked. A complete assortment of domestic goods, Irish linens, linen damask, table cloths, napkins, Marseilles quilts, &c., slightly damaged by fire and water. CROMIE & CRAWFORD, No. 450 8th-av., corner of 34th-st.

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O. MOWBRAY has removed from his old stand in Canal-st. to No. 260 Grand, corner Forsyth, where his customers and the public will find an entire new stock of handsome dry goods at very low prices.

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IN FOULARD SILKS.

JAMES FRANCE, No. [illegible] Broadway, has much pleasure in announcing to the ladies of New-York, that he will this day open a large lot of Printed Foulard Silks, at unprecedented low prices.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.—The subscriber will open on THURSDAY, March 22, for City retail trade, his importations and manufactures for the present season, embracing a large and very desirable assortment of PARISIAN MANTILLAS.

[illegible]

GEO. BULPIN,

Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

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JOS. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 4 Park-place, opposite the City Hall, have now on hand the best assorted Spring and Summer stock and styles to be found in the United States, and suitable for all ages from three to twenty years old, at wholesale, and for greatly reduced prices.

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DAMAGED LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, BLACK Silks, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ginghams, Prints, Curtain Muslins, Tapes, &c. Dealers supplied, by

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LOOK TO THE CHILDREN.

Place no poisonous liquid bane,

Parent, in your dwelling,

Lest your children taste and die,

Deep remorse compelling.

Lyon's Powder, poisonless,

Kills bugs, ants and roaches,

While e'en a babe it cannot harm,

So with it slay the creeping swarm

That on your peace encroaches.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER is the only effective insect bane in the world, and is warranted free from poison. LYON'S PILLS are equally fatal to rats and mice. Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

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PHOTOGRAPHS on the cheap system furnished with HILL'S new American colors, superior to the imported process of coloring. Daguerreotypes 25c. and 50c.; Stereoscopes $1; by HOLMES' patent double cameras, No. 289 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In consequence of the popularity of the prints, &c. of French, English and German Engravings at wholesale prices, at No. 315 Broadway, the same will be continued until further notice.

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AND

PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY.

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TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—Book, news, and printing paper on hand, or made to order at short notice, for sale by H. C. GOODWIN, No. 23 Ann-st., near Nassau-st.

TO ROOFERS.—Roofing paper in rolls tarred, best quality made, for sale by H. C. GOODWIN, No. 23 Ann-st., New-York, near Nassau-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—ELEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT. On WEDNESDAY, March 21, in consequence of its enthusiastic reception, and in compliance with the universal demand, Donizetti's Grand Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA will be presented for the last time this season.

THIRD APPEARANCE OF SIGNORA STEFFANONE, with SIGNORINA VESTVALI, and SIGNORI BRIGNOLI and BADIALI.

Musical Director and Conductor.........MAX MARETZEK.

Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

Admission.—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GERMAN OPERA.—FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

First appearance in opera in America of MISS CAROLINE LEHMAN, of the King's Opera House in Copenhagen.

THURSDAY, March 22, will be represented C. Maria Von Weber's Grand Opera of DER FREISCHUTZ.

Principal characters to be sustained by Miss CAROLINE LEHMAN, Madame SIEDENBURG, Messrs. QUINT and VINCKE.

Musical Director and Conductor..........JUL UNGER.

Prices of Admission—To all parts of the house, 50 cts.; Dress Circle and secured seats, 25 cents extra; Boxes, according to location, $5 and $6. Box Office open from 9 to 4 o'clock.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 663 Broadway.

PERHAM'S MAMMOTH ETHIOPIAN COMPANY AND BURLESQUE TROUPE.

THE LARGEST EVER ORGANIZED.

Composed of Eighteen of the most talented Vocalists and Instrumentalists, and unquestionably the very best NEGRO DELINEATORS IN THE PROFESSION.

GRAND ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

Every evening at 7½ o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age half-price.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS STREET.—WEDNESDAY.—A carnival night for laughter.—The Musical Farce of THE INVINCIBLES, with the Drill of the Fairy Guard—the Comical Farce of THE WANDERING MINSTREL—with the doleful history of VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH—THE NEW-YORK VIENNOISE, highly successful, will appear in their Dances and Tableaux. The laughable piece of THE SPITFIRE; Or, THE COCKNEY AFLOAT. Mr. Burton in each piece. THE STEWARD, a hit, on Saturday.—On Thursday Mr. HARRY HALL will make his first appearance in America as Dennis Brulgruddery.

On Friday the Serious Family and the Toodles.

BURTON'S.—EXTRA NOTICE.—The manager has much pleasure in announcing that he has engaged Mr. HARRY HALL, one of the most popular and talented comedians of the day, from the London, Dublin, Birmingham and Liverpool Theatres. He will make his first appearance TO-MORROW (Thursday,) March 22, in the laughable character of Dennis Brulgruddery, in Colman's JOHN BULL—which comedy will be cast with all the talent of the company.

Box-book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, March 21, will be performed Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

Othello..........Mr. Forrest | Desdemona........Mme. Ponisi

To conclude with the Farce of

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, the new piece entitled the TWO POMPEYS.

Pompey No. 1..........................R. Bishop Buckley.

Pompey No. 2..........................W. Percival.

Introducing several original musical compositions. Also, the laughable challenge dance, from "La Chatte," &c. Preceding the piece, "Ethiopian Minstrelsy." Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Here is now the NEW-HAMPSHIRE MAMMOTH GIRL, weighing nearly 500 pounds, and still growing.—WEDNESDAY, 21st March.—EVENING, 7½ o'clock, the popular, moral, and domestic drama of TWO OLD BREWERS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the beautiful play of MONEY. All the Curiosities to be seen without extra charge. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10 12½ cents.

NOW OPEN—NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirtieth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy, is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 548 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts. The collection is formed exclusively of original pictures and Sculptures by Living Artists, which have never before been exhibited in this City.

Admission, 25 cents. Season Ticket, 50 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,

Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

PROFESSOR SARACCO—Has the honor to announce to his friends and the public in general that his Grand Farewell Ball will take place at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28, on which occasion the "Grand Minuet de la Cour" will be danced by Professor Saracco and a lady, his pupil. Tickets for the Ball only $5 each, or $10 including twelve lessons—to be had at the Professor's residence, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM propose to hold a Fair about the middle of April, for the benefit of that Institution, and earnestly solicit contributions in money or articles of any description, which may be sent to the following places: [illegible] or any of the other Managers.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents.

HENRY WOOD, GEO. CHRISTY, Proprietors.

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N. B.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,

No. 5 Wall-st. New-York.

FOR SALE.

EXTENSIVE REAL ESTATE AT NEW-BRIGHTON, TOMPKINSVILLE AND STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND,

COMPRISING more than 1,500 BUILDING LOTS, variously situated, adapted to manufacturing, commercial or business purposes. Also numerous villa sites, beautifully situated—houses well calculated for Hotels or boarding-houses—some small cottages, stores, &c. Also very extensive WHARF PROPERTY on the Bay opposite the City, BULKHEADS and WATER RIGHTS with surplus earth adjacent. One of the Bulkheads, about 1,400 feet in length enclosing an area of about 12 acres, and having [illegible] feet of water on the exterior line. This property will be sold in parcels or single lots and on very favorable terms. Apply at the Staten Island Ferry Office, Whitehall, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. where maps of the property may be seen.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

[illegible]

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

ENVELOPES.—The largest stock, the best assortment, and the lowest prices ever offered in this market.

The subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their new stock of Staple and Fancy Envelopes, embracing over a thousand varieties. They are now manufacturing in larger quantities than ever before, and by means of recent large contracts with the best paper mills in the country, are enabled to offer a better class of goods, and at lower prices than hitherto.

Particular attention is invited to their new styles of Elizabethan and Albambra Envelopes.

CHAS. H. LYON & BRO., No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE MANUFACTORY.—The oldest and largest in the United States.—WEST & BERLIN, No. 129 William-st., respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their very extensive assortment of Envelopes, Note and Writing Papers, &c. The great facilities they have in manufacturing and in the purchase of Stock, enable them to offer these goods at extremely low prices [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—[illegible]

PROFESSOR CHARLES I. HINKEL'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AT NEWBURG, N. Y.—[illegible]

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—A. H. WHEELER, [illegible]

BROOKLYN.—NO. 20 CHEEVER-PLACE, between Harrison and Degraw sts. [illegible]

AN ACCOMPLISHED PROTESTANT LADY, [illegible]

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—JOHN GRANT, A. M., [illegible]

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal. [illegible]

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES [illegible] E. TELLERING, No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE SUMMER TERM of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible] CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—[illegible]

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS.—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—[illegible] FELLOWS & CO., No. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—[illegible] S. U. HUNTLEY, [illegible]

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—[illegible] PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, [illegible]

$3,000.—FOR SALE—A [illegible] CHAS. G. & D. SANFORD, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED.—With $10,000 [illegible] C. E. HUNTER, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

ONE OF HERRING'S SUPERIOR SALAMANDER SAFES FOR SALE.—[illegible]

GROCERY AND FEED STORE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

THE LEASE, APPARATUS AND FURNITURE of a first-rate Daguerrean Gallery [illegible] KNIGHT, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. D. GALE, [illegible]

REMOVAL.—CHRISTY & CONSTANT, Manufacturers and Importers of PAPER HANGINGS, [illegible]

MELIUS, CURRIER & SHERWOOD—BOOTS and SHOES, removed to No. 43 Warren-st. [illegible]

WALCOTT BROTHERS—PATENT GRADUATING BUTTON HOLE CUTTERS, AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S TAILORS' SHEARS, [illegible] ABRAMS & JOHNSON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NOTICE.—By virtue of an agreement and power of Attorney from WILLIAM HAENGER, [illegible] GEO. WIDMAYER.

BONE MANURE.—[illegible]

ENGINE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—[illegible] CHAS. FEELEY & CO., No. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible] S. D. VAN SCHAICK, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—[illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—[illegible] JACOB PECARE, [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] HALL & CALHOUN, [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE—LESS THAN COST.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAIN.—[illegible] HALLOCK & BILLINGS.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible] FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson, [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Rye Neck, [illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—[illegible] WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible]

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] THOMAS BENT, Port Chester.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—[illegible]

SEVENTH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE.—[illegible] JACOB PECARE, [illegible]

ALBEMARLE COUNTY [illegible] HALL & CALHOUN, [illegible]

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOTEL AT TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET.—[illegible] GEO. H. SWORDS, No. 40 Dey-st.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—[illegible] CHARLES M. DUPUY, [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible] HENRY STORMS, [illegible]

FARM OF 50 ACRES FOR SALE.—In Westchester County, [illegible] HALL & CALHOUN, [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—[illegible] E. & J. CARPENTER.

FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible] HOMER MORGAN, [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible] J. W. ALLEN, [illegible]

MINERAL LANDS FOR SALE.—[illegible]

VILLA ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—[illegible] ADRIAN H. MULLER, [illegible]

HOTEL FOR SALE.—[illegible]

THE MANSION HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible]

STATEN ISLAND FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible]

$4,500.—FOR SALE.—[illegible] ROSWELL G. PIERCE, [illegible]

WILLIAMSBURG PROPERTY.—[illegible] T. DOYLE, [illegible]

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—[illegible]

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—[illegible] JACOB PECARE, [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE DWELLINGS IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

TWO PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE.—[illegible]

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR TIMBER OR IMPROVED NORTHERN OR WESTERN LANDS.—[illegible]

129TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible] JACOB PECARE, [illegible]

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE.—[illegible] JACOB PECARE, [illegible]

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—[illegible]

FARM WANTED TO LEASE.—[illegible] STEPHEN HILL, [illegible]

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE WANTED.—[illegible] A. B. MOOREHOUSE, [illegible]

HOUSE WANTED.—[illegible]

SMALL FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—[illegible]

TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE WANTED.—[illegible]

SECOND-HAND STEAM PRINTING PRESS WANTED.—[illegible]

STAGE STOCK WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—[illegible] E. C. TAYLOR, [illegible]

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—[illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.—[illegible] BROWN, [illegible]

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—[illegible]

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE.—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible] VAN WAGENEN, No. 37 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.—[illegible] J. H. PRENTICE, [illegible]

HOUSE TO RENT.—[illegible] ROSWELL G. PIERCE, [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET FOR BOARD.—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

HOUSES TO LET.—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—[illegible]

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—At Glen Cove, L. I. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Flushing, [illegible]

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—[illegible]

COTTAGE TO RENT.—[illegible] HOMER MORGAN, [illegible]

COTTAGE TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE.—[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.—[illegible] A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

MORRISANIA, MORRISANIA—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—[illegible]

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

$300.—HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—[illegible]

COAL YARD TO LEASE FOR TEN YEARS.—[illegible] ROSWELL G. PIERCE, [illegible]

TO DAGUERREIAN ARTISTS.—[illegible] WILLIAM SIMPSON, No. [illegible] Bowery.

DOCK TO LET IN BROOKLYN, ON WALLABOUT CREEK.—[illegible]

BROADWAY CORNER PROPERTY TO LEASE.—[illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—[illegible]

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—[illegible]

ROOMS TO LET.—[illegible]

PART OF A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]

PART OF A THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET [illegible]

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

PART OF A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN stone front house, to let, [illegible]

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

TO DENTISTS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.—[illegible]

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—[illegible]

BASEMENT TO LET.—[illegible] SAMUEL HART & Co., [illegible]

LARGE OFFICE IN WALL-STREET TO LET.—[illegible]

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET.—[illegible]

CHEAP STORES, BAKERIES AND COTTAGES TO LET.—[illegible] S. P. TOWNSEND, [illegible]

BUILDINGS TO RENT OR LEASE.—[illegible]

TO LET.—[illegible]

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE.—[illegible] S. P. TOWNSEND, [illegible]

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—[illegible]

OFFICES TO LET.—[illegible]

TO LAWYERS.—TO LET.—[illegible]

PART OF STORE TO LET.—[illegible]

SHOP TO LET.—[illegible]

STORE IN BROADWAY TO LET.—[illegible]

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—[illegible]

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—[illegible]

STORE TO LET.—[illegible] CHARLES JENKINS, [illegible]

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—[illegible] D. APPLETON & CO., [illegible]

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—[illegible]

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible] WOOD & HUNTER, [illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible] J. C. HULL & SON, [illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—[illegible] N. B. COBB & Co., [illegible]

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.—Of the Veteran Corps of the war of 1812, [illegible] Colonel H. RAYMOND, Major A. DALLY, Jr., Adj. Gen. L. W. RYCKMAN, [illegible]

500 LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—[illegible] G. G. SHUFELDT, [illegible]

BOUNTY LAND TO ARMY AND NAVY.—[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS—[illegible] GEORGE WOODMAN, [illegible]

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

SHOW CASES.—[illegible] A. G. CAMPBELL'S [illegible]

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—[illegible] R. PATON.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, [illegible] COOPER & HEWITT, [illegible]

HECKER'S FARINA—[illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, [illegible]

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible]

DOCTOR HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, [illegible]

REMOVAL OF DOCTOR [illegible] LABORATORY, [illegible]

DR. PERRY, [illegible]

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—[illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.—[illegible] J. MILHAU, [illegible]

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—[illegible]

IF YOU HAVE A COUGH [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., [illegible] CIRCULAR LETTERS of CREDIT on the following Cities: [illegible]

ALSO, CREDITS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. [illegible]

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. [illegible]

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-CREEK COMPANY, [illegible] C. G. CHILDS, President.

$40,000.—NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY—SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—[illegible]

$10,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] WM. E. LEWIS, Comptroller.

AT A REGULAR MEETING [illegible] T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

$5,000 TO $8,000 CASH WANTED.—[illegible]

$40,000 GOOD FIRST OR SECOND MORTGAGES.—[illegible]

EXCHANGE STOCK FOR MERCHANDISE OR IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—[illegible]

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—[illegible] THEODORE DEHON, [illegible]

JOHN E. MURRAY.—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

[illegible]

The New-York Daily Times.

Re-Imposition of Tolls on Railroads.

Governor's Message to the Legislature.

To the Senate and Assembly:

The Constitution devolves upon me the duty of communicating with you by Message, and making such recommendations and suggestions in relation to public affairs, as may seem to me expedient. This duty is ordinarily fulfilled by the Executive, in his Annual Message, at the opening of the Legislative Session; but questions may subsequently arise, of so important a character, as not merely to justify, but to demand, a special communication. Such a contingency is presented in the existing condition and prospects of the Canal Revenues, and the urgent necessity of legislative action, to relieve them from the adverse influences that depress them, and place them upon a more just and satisfactory basis.

There is no interest of the State of greater importance, or which has a more extended influence upon its growth and prosperity, than its works of internal improvement. They are enduring and valuable monuments of the wisdom and foresight of those who projected them, and have, to an incalculable degree, developed the resources, increased the wealth and contributed to the general prosperity of the Commonwealth. It is the duty of the Legislature, therefore, to guard jealously their interests and secure to them that degree of protection which their importance and the vested rights of the State alike demand.

Upon the opening of the Erie Canal as a channel of travel and of commerce, and for many years subsequent thereto, its tolls and tonnage were inconsiderable. But its construction secured, for the Western portion of the State, ready access to market, the beneficial effects of which were soon manifested in the rapid augmentation of its tonnage and tolls, and the creation, as if by magic, of villages and cities along its line, where before existed an almost unbroken wilderness. With the extension and settlement of the Western States, there was a corresponding extension of the area of its business, an increase of its tributaries, and, as a consequence, its revenues rapidly augmented. This expansion of its business and revenues called for an enlargement of its capacity, to enable it to meet the requirements of the future, and reduce the expenses of transportation. The enlargement was commenced, and for a time prosecuted with vigor; but with changes of administration, it was continually affected by changes of policy, disastrous to the prosecution of the work. As a consequence, it has been left to us in an unfinished state, and much labor is still required to effect its completion. When it had no rivalry in the carrying trade, its revenues increased with a rapidity that exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. But in the midst of this prosperity, burdens of the most onerous character were placed upon it by the Constitution, for the purpose of creating sinking funds for the extinguishment of State debts and the payment of interest thereon, and for support of Government. Had its prosperity been unchecked, and the progressively rapid increase of its revenues continued, such charges might have been borne. As it was, however, they absorbed so large a portion of the revenues, as to leave but an inconsiderable amount, if anything, to be appropriated towards the completion of the enlargement. The insufficiency of the provision for this work, resulted in an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing loans for the purpose of the enlargement and construction of public works in process of completion.

With that provision, however, additional burdens have been entailed upon the revenues to such an extent that, as appears by the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, the sum of three millions four hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars (3,413,121) will be required the present fiscal year to meet the expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs, the constitutional appropriations for the sinking funds, interest on loans, and the support of Government; and that for the next fiscal year, commencing on the first day of October, 1855, three millions eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars ($3,889,291) will be required for the same purpose. For the fiscal year commencing the first day of October, 1856, the amount required for repairs, &c., and such constitutional appropriations, will exceed four millions of dollars ($4,000,000).

Had the revenues of the Canals since the year 1851, exhibited the same ratio of increase as previous thereto, they would have been sufficient to meet such increased burdens; but, unfortunately, dating from that period, there has been a diminution of its revenues. This is owing in part, undoubtedly, to the revision of the tolls of 1852, and in a still greater degree to the influence of rival routes and competition in the carrying trade across the State.

In 1851, the laws imposing canal tolls upon railroad tonnage, as well as those prohibiting any road from carrying freight, were repealed, and at once the door was thrown open, and free competition on the part of railroads with the canals for the carriage of freight invited. This opportunity the railroads have improved with all the skill and assiduity that talent, energy, and money could secure. The result is before us. Although the resources of the great West are being developed to a largely increased extent annually, although new avenues and facilities are being opened, increasing the area and amount of business, and of property forwarded by means of those rival routes through our State to the great commercial mart, the revenues of the Canals have diminished and are diminishing, while the freight and the receipts from freight by the railroads, are annually, monthly and daily increasing.

In 1852 the revenues of the Canals were	$3,170,145
In 1853 the revenues of the Canals were	3,165,940
In 1854 the revenues of the Canals were	2,933,665

In relation to the present fiscal year, as appears by the Auditor's report upon the tolls, trade and tonnage of the canals, the tolls collected upon the canals since and including the first day of September last, which form a part of the revenues of the present fiscal year, amount to the sum of $1,172,665. Estimating the receipts of the remaining months of the present fiscal year at what is supposed to be a large and liberal estimate . . . $1,500,000

And we have as the probable revenue of the current fiscal year to meet the appropriations of	$2,672,665 / 3,413,121
Leaving a deficiency of	$471,456

This is the deficiency which you are called upon to provide for the current fiscal year. $260,000 thereof being set apart simply for the support of Government might be deducted, which leaves $541,000 to be provided for the purpose of paying the interest and creating the sinking funds required by the Constitution. The requirements of the next fiscal year being $3,889,291, exceed those of the present year by $476,170, rendering certain and inevitable a largely increased deficiency, unless supplied by legislative provisions. The same remarks, with still greater force, may be made in reference to the following fiscal year, commencing 1st October, 1856, the requirements of which are estimated at $4,000,000.

It is of vital interest to the credit and reputation of the State that such deficiency should be provided for. The State should not be thrown into the market as a borrower, for the payment of interest, and, therefore, I feel it to be incumbent on you, out of the resources at your command to provide for such deficiency. It is not simply a matter of expediency, but of necessity. The evil evidently is not of a temporary, but under the existing policy, entailed upon us by those who have preceded us in the administration of the Government, of a permanent and increasingly embarrassing character; the railroad competition on the one hand, diminishing the revenues by the diversion of trade, and the constitutional appropriations and demands on the other, increasing the charges and payments to be provided therefrom.

The question which relates to the needed provision for the deficiency in these revenues, involves the consideration of the causes which have created it. From the suggestions already made, it is evident that it is in part attributable to the diversion of freight to railroads; and this is made still more apparent from the facts and statistics set forth in the Auditor's report lately presented upon the Tolls, Trade and Tonnage of the Canals. A comparison is made in that report of the business of the State Canals and several of the principal railroads for the years 1853 and 1854, and it shows conclusively that the amount of freight is to a very great extent, and much to the injury of the State, diverted from the State Canals to the railroad lines. The results are summed up in the report referred to as follows:

The total movement of tons carried one mile on the Canals during the last year, decreased 31,126,686 tons, while on three trunk railroads, it increased [illegible] tons. With the actual tonnage on the Canals during that period decreased 81,661 tons, and that upon the railroads [illegible] increased [illegible] tons, and [illegible] railroads, [illegible] of tonnage on the Canals for that period upon the products of the forest [illegible] tons

Upon vegetable food	127,388 tons.
And upon merchandise	36,906 tons.
There was an increase upon these three roads alone upon the products of the forest of	65,176 tons.
Vegetable food	122,436 tons.
And merchandise	77,136 tons.

This diversion existing and rendering taxation necessary, justice and equity would single out the institutions creating and reaping the benefits of diversion as those which should be required to meet the burdens.

The true and only policy, then, in my opinion, is the imposition of Canal tolls upon the railroad tonnage on all the railroads diverting business from the Canals. Such tolls can be so graduated upon the several roads affected as not to be oppressive or unequally burdensome upon any. Provisions can also be made for the exemption of such articles as belong legitimately to railroad freight, or as our agricultural or other interests may require, the details of which it is specially your province to arrange.

By maintaining and protecting the revenue of the Canals, and providing therefrom as guaranteed by the Constitution for the extinguishment of the debts, their enlargement and completion will be early secured, and the Canals then be placed in a situation in which they will be able to protect themselves, when the continuance of such tolls will be no longer needed. MYRON H. CLARK.

ALBANY, March 20, 1855.

Banks Selected as Canal Depositories.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 20.

The Canal Board this morning selected the following Banks as Depositories of the Canal Tolls for the ensuing year:

Resolved, That the Canal tolls be deposited in the Banks and on the following proposition to wit, for the present year upon the Banks respectively furnishing the required securities:

NEW-YORK—The Shoe and Leather Bank, Nassau Bank, North River Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, each one-quarter.

ALBANY—Bank of the Capitol, Union Bank, Merchants' Bank, Albany Exchange Bank, each one-quarter.

WEST TROY—Commercial Bank, Troy; Union Bank, do.; Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, do.; Market Bank, do.; West Troy Bank, each one-fifth.

SCHENECTADY—The Mohawk Bank.

FULTONVILLE—The Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam.

LITTLE FALLS—The Herkimer County Bank.

UTICA—Ontario Branch Bank, Utica, two-third; Central Bank, do. one-third.

ROME—Oneida Central Bank, Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome Exchange Bank, each one-third.

SYRACUSE—Merchants' Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse City Bank, each one-third.

JORDAN—Salt Springs Bank, Syracuse, Crouse Bank, each one-half.

MONTEZUMA—Bank of Auburn, Cayuga County Bank, each one-half.

LYONS—The Commercial Bank, Clyde, Palmyra Bank at Lyons, each one-half.

PALMYRA—The Bank of Newark, Cuyler's Bank, each one-half.

ROCHESTER—Rochester Bank, three-ninths; Eagle Bank, Union Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics', each two-ninths.

BROCKPORT—Brockport Exchange Bank.

ALBION—Bank of Orleans.

MEDINA—Medina Bank.

LOCKPORT—Exchange Bank, three-sixths; Western Bank, two-sixths; Canal Bank, one-sixth.

TONAWANDA, BLACK ROCK AND BUFFALO—Hollister Bank, Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, International Bank, White's Bank, Bank of Attica, Marine Bank, New-York and Erie Bank, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, each three-twenty-eighths; Buffalo City Bank, Sackett's Harbor Bank, each two-twenty-eighths.

WATERFORD—Saratoga Springs Bank.

SCHUYLERVILLE—Saratoga Springs Bank.

GLEN'S FALLS—Commercial Bank, Glen's Falls Bank, each one-half.

WHITEHALL—Commercial Bank, Whitehall Bank, each one-half.

SALINA—Salt Springs Bank.

PHŒNIX—The Citizens' Bank, Fulton.

OSWEGO—Luther Wright's Bank, City Bank, each one-half.

SENECA FALLS—Bank of Seneca Falls.

HAVANA—Bank of Havana.

HORSEHEADS—Bank of Elmira, Bank of Chemung, each one-half.

CORNING—Bank of Corning, George Washington Bank, each one-half.

DRESDEN AND PENN YAN—Yates County Bank.

HAMILTON—Bank of Hamilton.

OXFORD—Bank of Chenango.

SCOTTSVILLE—Genesee Valley Bank.

MOUNT MORRIS—Genesee Valley Bank.

DANSVILLE—Bank of Dansville.

OLEAN—Monroe Bank, Cuba, Allegany County.

BOONVILLE—Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome.

HIGGINS—Oneida Valley Bank.

BALDWINSVILLE—Mechanics' Bank, Syracuse.

SALT DEPOSITS—Bank of Syracuse.

Mr. FOLLETT moved to amend by striking out the Genesee Valley Bank and inserting Genesee River Bank, as the depository of the tolls at Mount Morris.

On calling the Ayes and Noes the amendment was lost by the following vote:

AYES—Mr. Follett—1.

NOES—Messrs. Raymond, Leavenworth, Cook, Spaulding, Gardinier, Fitzhugh, Clark—7.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn it will adjourn until Monday next, at 10 A. M.

Adjourned.

Sixth-avenue Railroad—Fatal Accident.

JEREMIAH KEELER, a recently arrived emigrant was run over on Monday evening in West Broadway, by car No. 28 of the Sixth-avenue line. His injuries being severe, the Police sent him to the City Hospital.

☞ The Prescott House is to be transformed into a first-class German Hotel, under the name of the *Hotel Deitz*. Mr. BUTTS has disposed of his interest in the Prescott.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, at St. Luke's Church, on Saturday, Sept. 23, by Rev. J. W. Diller, Rector, ST. CLAIR SMITH to MARY LUCRETIA, daughter of Moige D. Benjamin.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, March 19, WILLIAM L. HUBBARD, aged [illegible] years. Mr. HUBBARD has been connected with the *Daily Times* office for the last two years, and his decease is sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Jackson, Mich., and Seneca County, N. Y., papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Mrs. RACHEL PARKER, aged [illegible] years, widow of the late Thomas L. Parker, of [illegible], Bridgeport, Mass.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Thomas A. Parker, [illegible]-st., near 10th-av., this day, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 20, after a protracted illness, JOHN J. WILCOX, in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, Chas. C. Wilcox, No. [illegible] Bowery, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 20, of consumption, Mrs. MARY J. FROST, wife of David Frost, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, March 20, JAMES M., son of Geo. W. and Hannah V. Smith, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. [illegible] Marion-st.

In this City, Mrs. SARAH A., wife of Major S. Henry Hitchcock, aged [illegible] years, of cancer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 112 Ludlow-st., at [illegible] o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 20, EDWARD L. KIMBALL, aged [illegible] years, son of Moses Kimball, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. [illegible] 4th-av., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 21st inst.

In this City, on Monday, March 19, ANN, wife of Benjamin Galbraith.

Their friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near the 8th-av., to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Monday evening, March 19, JOHN D. RUTTER, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] 10th-st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 19, ABRAHAM BRONSON, infant son of Mavis and Phebe Van Wert, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

Funeral will take place at No. [illegible] Bedford-av., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

At White Plains, on Monday, March 19, WILLIAM POST, son of Ralph Clark, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of his father are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. [illegible] Madison-st., New-York.

At Madison, N. J., on Friday, March 16, MARTHA SAYRE, widow of the late Archibald Sayre, of Madison, and mother of Dr. L. A. Sayre, of this City, in the [illegible] year of her age.

At Augusta, Ga., on Tuesday, March 13, JULIUS HUNTINGTON BULKLEY, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] days, son of Justus B. and Mary Bulkley, of this City.

In this City, on Saturday, March 17, GEORGE C. REED, Esq., aged [illegible] years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st., between 5th av. and Broadway, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 18, CATHARINE, widow of the late Richard Dorsey, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, 9th-st., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Geo. Wood, are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 19, BENJAMIN BUCKINGHAM, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his [illegible], [illegible] Andrews, Esq., corner of Clinton and [illegible]-sts., without further invitation, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st instant.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, March 19, ELIZABETH, widow of the late James Jenkins, formerly of Hudson, N. Y., in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of her son, Thomas B. Jenkins, [illegible], [illegible] Union-place, and Clinton-st., on Wednesday, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 20.

[Table of sales of State stocks, bonds and railroad shares (Ill. Int. Imp., Indiana State, Virginia, Missouri, Louisiana, California, North Carolina, Kentucky, Erie Con. Bonds, N. Y. Cen. R. R., Bank of the Republic, St. Nicholas Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Morris Canal, Home Ins. Co., Canton Co., Flor. & Keyport Co., Nic. Transit Co., Penn. Coal Co.; Cumberland Coal Co., Ill. Cent. R. R., Erie Railroad, Harlem Railroad, Reading Railroad, Hudson River R. R., Mich. Central R. R., Mich. Southern R. R., Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R., Galena & Chi. R. R., Cleve. & Tol. R. R.) — figures [illegible]]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$10,000 New-York Central R. R. 7s.....Int. added	102
1,000 Flushing Railroad, first mortgage.do.	60
2,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mortgage.do.	61
50 shares Southern Railroad	80½
5 shares N. Y. and Liverpool U. S. Steamship Company	85

The following sales were made by P. R. WILKINS:

$1,000 N. Y. City 7s water loan, 1857...Int. added	101
2,100 Memphis City 6s, 1860.........do.	60½
2,600 La Crosse and Milwaukee 7s.......do.	71
100 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.	20
51 shares Third-avenue Railroad	20½
10 shares Williamsburg Gas Light Company	60

J. THOMPSON'S first auction sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

[Table of second board sales (California 7s, Erie Con. Bds., Erie Bonds, Hud. R. Bds., Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds., N. J. Central, Cleve. & Tol., Nicar. Trans. Co., Canton Company, N. Y. Central R. R.; Cumberl'd Coal Co., Harlem Railroad, Erie Railroad, Reading Railroad, Hud. Riv. R. R., Ill. Central Railroad) — figures [illegible]]

TUESDAY, March 20—P. M.

For some days past a disposition has been manifested at the Stock Exchange to sell the Stock of the New-York Central Road, understood to be on orders from the interior of the State, based on the expectation that the earnest recommendation of the Governor and Canal Auditor, in their annual State papers in January, *to reimpose tolls on Railroad freights* during the season of Canal navigation, would be enforced by the Legislature. The adverse influence upon the Stock of the Central would equally apply to the Erie, and the Northern or Ogdensburg roads; for although the Central runs more immediately on the line of the Canal, the tolls, if reimposed, will be common to all the East and West roads between the Hudson and the Lakes. To-day the Governor of the State communicated a special message to the Legislature, reiterating his views on the subject; quoting the financial data of the Canal Department, and urging the enactment of the policy of Railroad tolls, as necessary to the well being of the Canal Revenues. We have copy the message of Governor CLARK, remarking that no surprise ought to be felt that he should thus give special importance to the subject, after the exposé of the finances of the Canals, their real condition and prospects, presented by the Auditor of the Department on the incoming of the present Executive in January, to the substance of which Governor CLARK directed attention in his first Message. Nor can we enter into the alarm which is felt in certain Railroad quarters as to the effect of the measure. The State Engineer pretty clearly demonstrated that Railroad freights, as at present scaled, and with the uncalled for spirit of competition between the main lines, in which they are administered, are not only damaging to the Canal revenues, but unremunerative, in a large measure, to the roads themselves—resulting in little substantial good to any party. So that if the measure of reimposing tolls during the season of Canal navigation, shall result in forcing the Road management to revise their rates up to a paying standard, and to desist from the competition for large gross tonnage, it will have accomplished as much net profit to the Roads as to the Canal. The old sections of the Central line, before Consolidation, and while the Canal tolls were imposed upon them, fared better for the Stockholders than at present. The folly of doing freight business for the name or glory of the thing was discarded; the scale of extravagance of the present day in operating the Roads, unheard of, and so far as the effect upon the commerce of the City of New-York—now made the bugbear to frighten Railway shareholders—was concerned, it was scarcely referred to. We regard it of little import at this juncture. The fears of Philadelphia and Baltimore competion are measurably groundless, if not wholly so. The Baltimore and Ohio line has been doing a poor business for its Stockholders in freight traffic, ever since it was opened through to the River. It is not likely that the owners of this large property will long consent to this evil. The Pennsylvania Central, not yet thoroughly tested in its through freights, cannot, from the immense sum invested, afford to do a losing business, and it is not reasonable that either of these great works, through their managers, should refuse cooperation with the New-York lines, in adjusting a common tariff of freights, on the plea that the trade of their respective cities, Philadelphia and Baltimore, would be damaged, after it shall be demonstrated that a radical revision is demanded by their own interest and well being. It is seriously to be apprehended that extravagant management is, after all, at the root of the evil. Reform in this particular was vigorously entered upon by at least one of the New-York Companies, twelve or eighteen months ago, and in the same spirit, the managers have invariably met the competing lines to the West in convention, to regulate the common terms of business. The same purpose will have to be adopted and persevered in, by all the great trunk lines, until their freight business is brought up to a paying standard. This accomplished, the reimposition of Canal tolls in the Summer season will fall lightly upon the New-York lines. The immense business to and from Lake Erie cannot be diverted from New-York City by the measure in question. The Erie Canal, the Central, Erie and Northern Roads will have the tonnage. It is the part of wisdom, and of profit, that they should mutually sustain and cooperate with each other. It were even better that less tonnage should be had, at paying rates, than that it should be increased at a questionable profit or a dead loss.

The very buoyant Stock Market of yesterday was not fully sustained to-day, and the list generally went about 1 ℔ cent. lower. The shares of the Hudson River Road were an exception, advancing 2 ℔ cent. this afternoon, and closing at [illegible]. The sales of Railway and State Bonds amounted to $210,000; the leading active descriptions closing steady in the afternoon. The steamer sailing to-morrow will carry out larger stock remittances than have gone to Europe for some weeks past. These orders have not only contributed to sustain the market, but, by encouraging home speculations in the same line, have made it firm against the adverse news from the Pacific. The Stock Circulars which go to England and the Continent by this opportunity, advise a good business in both shares and bonds since the sailing of the last steamer, at the Brokers' Board, and also refer to considerable private purchases for Foreign order in the Income Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road, which have advanced 5 ℔ cent. For State Stocks the following figures are drawn from the Circulars of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. and others:

New-York 6s, '73	116	Kentucky 6s	103½
New-York 5s, '66	104	Tennessee 6s	95
Pennsylvania 5s, '66	90	Louisiana 6s	93
Pennsylvania Coupon	92	Virginia 6s	97
Ohio 6s, '75	110	Missouri 6s	95
Illinois 6s	93½	Georgia 6s	100
Indiana 5s	86	North Carolina 6s	99½
California 7s	91	Indiana 2½s	53

The auction catalogue of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON for Wednesday, (to-morrow,) embraces about $60,000 various State Bonds. Sale peremptory.

The rates of Foreign Exchange for this packet are very full, and generally firm, but not freely paid by remitters. The outside figure on London, 110¼, was only partially had by favorite regular bankers. Most of the business done at 110@109¾. Continental rates were as follows:

On Paris	5.11¼@5.12½
On Amsterdam	41¼@41¼
On Frankfort	41¼@41¼
On Bremen	79½@80
On Hamburg	36¾@37
On Antwerp	5.12½@5.13¾
On Berlin	74¼@74¼

Money rates 6@7 ℔ cent. for paper 30 to 90 days; and 7@8 per cent. for 4 to 6 months—these terms applicable to prime City names. Demand loans on Stock and other approved collateral 6@7 ℔ cent. The Liverpool steamer takes about $500,000 in Gold, and a further sum of $100,000 has been put up for sailing vessels for South America, Spanish Main. The Government office received, to-day, $350,000 in Gold and Silver by express from Detroit. Some smaller sums were received by the Banks from the Northwest.

The following notice of the Stock market is translated from the Circular of DE COPPET & Co., Continental Brokers, of this date:

Since our advices of the 13th of March we have had a strong market for all classes of Stocks. The disposition to invest, noticed then, has continued very marked through the early part of the week, until the news by the Liverpool steamer of the 3d inst. was received with the intelligence of the death of the Emperor of Russia, since when a decided tendency to speculation has been noticeable in railroad stocks as well as in others, which has resulted in a general rise. The impetus given was so decided, and money keeps so abundant, that the gloomy news received yesterday from San Francisco, announcing the suspension of many important mercantile and banking houses, and the fact that the steamer brought only about $700,000 in gold, have failed to produce the depressing influence which might have been expected under less buoying circumstances.

The subscription to the Terre Haute and Alton 8 per Cent. Second Mortgage Loan at 75 was closed to-day, and the awards declared as follows:

A. Hunt & C. C. Clarke, New-York	$5,000
Barr, Calvin, New-York	5,000
Burr, Nathan, Auburn	5,000
Bury, Edwin, New-York	5,000
Barnes, D. W., Boston	5,000
Barnes, James, Springfield, Mass	10,000
Bacon, L. S., Rochester	10,000
Boardman, G. S., Cazenovia	2,000
Brown, W. H., Norwich, N. Y.	10,000
Butler, Charles, New-York	10,000
Cocks, John D., Brooklyn	10,000
Coats, H., New-York	2,000
Coman, L. D., New-York	10,000
Cruft, C., Terre Haute, Ind.	10,000
Cary, Henry, New-York	5,000
Chapel, R. B., Brooklyn	5,000
Connolly, Charles M., New-York (by Gilead A. Smith)	10,000
Denison, Marcus, Baltimore, Md.	10,000
Doty, R. S., Rome	10,000
Ellsworth, Henry, New-York	10,000
Endicott, George M., New-York (by Gilead A. Smith)	10,000
Endicott, Wm., New-York (by Gilead A. Smith)	10,000
Fearing, D. B., New-York	10,000
Fisher, Denny & Co., New-York	5,000
Henry, J. J., New-York	5,000
Habricht, C. Edward, New-York	5,000
Harris, Ira, Albany	5,000
Harriet, Samuel C., New-York	5,000
Heriot, George, New-York	5,000
Hubbard, Thomas H., Utica	10,000
Jarvis, William, Middletown, Conn	20,000
Jerome, L. W., New-York	5,000
Jerome, A. G., New-York	5,000
Jarvis, George A., Brooklyn	10,000
Kerr, John M., New-York	7,000
Kellock, Geo. T., New-York	5,000
Le Roy, Jacob R., New-York (by Gilead A. Smith)	20,000
Le Roy, Robert, New-York (by Gilead A. Smith)	10,000
Litchfield, Edwin C., New-York	10,000
Litchfield, B. D., New-York	10,000
Litchfield, Elisha, Cazenovia	10,000
Litchfield, E. B., New-York	10,000
Leland, Francis, New-York	5,000
Lyons, W. L., Greenwich, Conn	5,000
Macy, William H., New-York	5,000
Martin, D. R., New-York	20,000
Mattoon, William, Springfield, Mass	10,000
Mead, R. W., Greenwich, Conn	2,000
Martin, Benj. N., New-York	5,000
McLean, D. V., Easton, Pa.	5,000
Mead, Ebenezer, Greenwich, Conn	1,000
Martin, Henry, Buffalo	10,000
Mead, Sanford, Greenwich, Conn	3,000
Mead, Solomon, Greenwich, Conn	3,000
Mackie, J. M., New-York	10,000
Marsh, Samuel, New-York	5,000
Morgan, E. D., New-York	50,000
Morgan, G. D., New-York	10,000
Noble, Curtis, New-York	2,000
Noble, D. A., Monroe, Mich	10,000
O'Brien, William and John, New-York	10,000
Olyphant, George Talbot, New-York	20,000
Parsons, C. H., New-York	5,000
Perry, Thomas, Westerly, R. I.	2,000
Perry, Elizabeth, Westerly, R. I.	1,000
Perry, Charles, Westerly, R. I.	1,000
Phelps, Willis, Springfield, Mass	10,000
Peck, Isaac, Greenwich, Conn	1,000
Reynolds, Ard., Greenwich, Conn	2,000
Reynolds, John G., Greenwich, Conn	3,000
Roberts, Charles H., Poughkeepsie	2,000
Ryder, Simeon, Alton, Ill.	7,000
Raynor, James A., Adrian, Mich.	10,000
Stryker, John, Rome	25,000
Sterns, F. N., Auburn	10,000
Stuart, R. L. and A., New-York	40,000
Sandford, Hiram, Paris, Ill.	5,000
Storey, Edward, New-York	7,000
Stow, S. K., Troy	5,000
Stout, A. G., New-York	5,000
Stimson, Albert, New-York	5,000
Suth, James, New-York	1,000
Smith, Gilead A., New-York, (for himself and sundry parties)	60,000
Seymour, Isaac N., New-York, (by Gilead A. Smith)	20,000
Tuckerman, Joseph, New-York	25,000
Thompson, William D., New-York	5,000
Talbot, Charles N., New-York	10,000
Thompson, T., New-York	20,000
Tant, Hamilton G., Washington, D. C.	1,000
Turner, R. B., Brooklyn	4,000
Turner, J. M., Brooklyn	1,000
Turner, James, Vernon	2,000
Utley, David, Rome	3,000
Van Dusen, A., New-York	20,000
Westerly Savings Bank, Westerly, R. I.	4,000
Washburn & Vanderhoef, New-York	5,000
Wager, A., Rhinebeck	5,000
Waterman, H., New-York	15,000
Wendell, B. Rush, Cazenovia	5,000
Ward, A. H., New-York	10,000
Walsh, J. G., New-York	5,000
Total	$1,000,000

Railway Receipts for February.

Translated from Circular of Maris & Kane, March 20.

We give below the receipts of several Roads for the last month. They are all affected more or less by the general reduction of business and the short crops in the West, but particularly by the severe cold weather and the heavy snows of February, extending from the Atlantic States to the Mississippi. The rivers were frozen up, and navigation was entirely suspended. On many roads travel was at a stand-still for several days. The Chicago and Mississippi, the Chicago and Rock Island, and the Galena and Chicago, suffered especially. The main trunks—New-York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio—were affected thereby, both directly and indirectly. On the Harlem Railroad there was no freight train for a fortnight. On the Pennsylvania Central the burning of a bridge at Lewistown on the 10th inst., impeded the transport of freight for a fortnight. Among the Erie receipts for February, 1854, there is an item of $13,715 for dividend on Buffalo and State Line Railroad stock. The Company having sold this stock, this item is not included in the receipts for the last month. The Reading Railroad shows a remarkable state of prosperity—its earnings.

	1855.	1854.
Baltimore and Ohio (Main Stem)	$[illegible]5,461	$370,807
Baltimore and Ohio (Washington Branch)	31,461	21,316
Chicago and Mississippi	30,751	—
Chicago and Rock Island	61,116	39,665
Cleveland and Toledo	53,666	45,179
Erie	362,[illegible]	357,[illegible]
Harlem	73,[illegible]	63,457
Hudson	174,966	166,829
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	24,202	31,509
Macon and Western	22,008	26,676
Michigan Central	93,366	90,889
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana	105,009	91,890
New-York Central	335,135	315,112
Pennsylvania	161,014	303,745
Stonington	13,771	18,141

Wabash Valley First Mortgage.

The Treasurer of the Wabash Valley line of Roads has issued, by authority of the President and Directors the following proposals:

$[illegible],000 of the Bonds of the Lake Erie and St. Louis, and Toledo and Illinois Railroad Companies are now offered for sale, being the unsold balance of their 7 ℔ cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are part of a series of $[illegible] issued by the two Companies on [illegible] miles of road extending from Toledo, at the head of Lake Erie, in the direction of St. Louis, and following the Maumee and Wabash Rivers to the State line of Illinois, from which points communication will soon be had with St. Louis by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, and with Springfield, the capital of Illinois, and with the terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on the Mississippi River, by the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, now far advanced towards completion.

The Bonds are payable on the 1st day of August, 1865, with interest payable semi-annually in New-York, and are convertible into the capital stock of the companies within six years from the 1st of August, 1855.

The capital of the roads when completed will be $7,000,000, not exceeding $30,000 per mile for a road built and equipped in the most thorough and superior manner. Of this $5,000,000 have already been expended on the roads, and the companies are now free from floating debt, and have the means on hand to complete 150 miles of road, which will be opened for use during the month of June next.

This sum has been raised by the sale of Stock and First Mortgage Bonds and of $1,000,000 of Second Mortgage Bonds, leaving undisposed of in the hands of the Treasurer, $1,000,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds and $[illegible],000 of the First Mortgage Bonds, amply sufficient to complete and equip the line.

Without reference to the through business which this line must command, as the shortest route from St. Louis and Springfield to Lake Erie, it is universally conceded that it will possess the largest local business of any line west of Buffalo. The valley of the Wabash has always been known as the richest portion of Indiana, and the County seats through all of which the line passes are the most populous towns in the State.

Signed, A. S. WHITE, President.
WARREN COLBURN, Chief Engineer.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

Apply to CAMMANN & Co., No. 56 Wall-st.

Cotton Circular.

By Nashville.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 21.

Our last report hence per Baltic was under date of the 7th inst.—the sales for the week preceding were 6,000 bales, at full prices,—a large portion being for home trade, the demand for export being restricted by the absence of foreign advices.

The *Pacific*, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., reached here on the 14th inst., quoting ⅛d. decline on fair qualities, and a desire to sell on the increase owing to a change in the wind bringing in a number of cotton ships, and a reduced trade in the manufacturing districts. These advices are without effect on our market, holders being disposed to await later accounts, which came to hand on the afternoon of the 15th, by telegraph from Halifax, announcing the arrival of the *Africa*, with the important intelligence of the death of the Russian Emperor, NICHOLAS, stated to have taken place on the 2d inst.,—this announcement here at once gave rise to an active inquiry,—relying on a telegraphic dispatch, which may or may not prove true, our market has advanced ⅛c. ℔ lb. since the *Africa's* arrival, with sales of 12,000 bales. Holders are not willing sellers even at this advance, and should the intelligence be other than another "*Sebastopol*," a still further improvement in price may be reasonably expected from the growing conviction that one of the chief obstacles to a permanent peace is removed. Our market closes firmly at quotations above, with decreasing stocks both here and at the Southern ports.

The decrease in receipts is now 310,000 bales—in stock on hand and on shipboard there is a falling off as compared with last year of 265,000 bales. Increase in exports to Great Britain, 172,000 bales. Total increase to all foreign ports, 161,000 bales. At New-Orleans the market is quite bare of stock; the total on hand and on shipboard was 111,000 bales, being less than at any time since October last—the unsold stock on the 9th inst. being 49,250 bales. The tributaries are still unnavigable, and to the latest mail dates from all parts of the South, the prospect for a rise in the rivers not apparent. The Southern markets during the past two weeks have been favorably influenced, and until a rise in the rivers takes place our own as well as the markets South must maintain, if not advance upon the present rates. Three millions of bales is still the favorite figure as regards the present crop; but whatever the result may prove, there is but little doubt but that a large quantity of Cotton will remain over in the interior until next season.

By telegraph from New-Orleans, March 15—Market quoted firm—Middling 9¼c.@9⅜c. Sales yesterday and to-day, 10,500 bales.

UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 13.

COTTON—Our Cotton market is firm, and the sales of yesterday and to-day foot up 16,500 bales. We quote Middling at 9¼c.@9⅜c. The demand for Sugar is [illegible] active, and prices have receded about ⅛c. Fair qualities are now selling at 3¾c.@4¼c. The market for Coffee continues firm, and sales of 7,000 bags were reported to-day at full prices. MESS PORK is in fair request at [illegible]. Sides at 7½c.@7¾c. LARD in kegs is worth 10½c. STERLING EXCHANGE is quoted at 8½@8¾c. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 19.

The receipt of the *Africa's* news here caused an advance in the prices of COTTON of ½c. ℔ lb. on all qualities below good middling. The sales to-day were very large, reaching 12,000 bales. We quote middling at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 19.

The prices of COTTON advanced here ½c. ℔ lb. under the influence of the *Africa's* news. The sales to-day add up 1,700 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$1,200 City 6s, 99½; $4,000 City 6s, 99; $2,000 Pittsburg 6s, (Steubenville,) 70; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 90; $1,000 Norristown Railroad 6s, 92; $500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 90; $6,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 90; 104; $3,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, 91; 125 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 200 Reading Railroad, 42½; 227 do. 42½; 1,000 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 8 Schuylkill Navigation, 21½; 200 do. 22; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32¾; 110 Susquehanna Canal, 10; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 126; 300 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 50 North American Coal Preferred, 14½; 100 North American Coal, 5; 4 Bank of Pennsylvania, 114½; 63 Girard Bank, 13½; 63 Mechanics' Bank, 29½.

Between Boards—300 Reading Railroad, 42½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½; 2 Union Canal, 16½; 5 Bank of Kentucky, 104½.

Second Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 90; $5,000 Harrisburg Railroad 6s, '83, 92½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 86; $300 City 6s, 99½; $2,000 do. 99½; $300 do. 99½; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 71½; $1,387 61 Schuylkill Navigation, (Boat Loan,) 52; $1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, '70, 48 Short Mountain Coal Co., 36; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½; 30 Reading Railroad, 42½; 144 do. 42½; 30 New-Creek Coal Co., 2; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 22; 2 Bank of Kentucky, 104½; 12 Girard Bank, 13½; 20 Mechanics' Bank, 29½.

After Board—$500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71½; 50 Little Schuylkill Navigation, 46; 200 Reading Railroad, 42½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71@71½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21@22½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32@32¾; Long Island Railroad, 17@17½; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 13@13½; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, [illegible].

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship *Southerner*, from Charleston—Miss Lathan, H. Tasker, Capt. A. Edmonds and lady, Mrs. Mason, J. West and lady, F. A. De Witt, N. G. Leslie, H. H. Lockam, Capt. George Norris, M. Dreman, A. F. de John, O. P. Tourney, A. T. Turk, H. Duffy and lady, J. A. Coleman and lady, E. Cherriell, G. Planci, D. Shankland, Mrs. Davis, L. S. Hogan, H. Osborn, W. Middleton, James Marsland, W. Cutting, Harvey Ryon—and 50 in the steerage.

In steamship *Augusta*, from Savannah—D. Gould, M. H. Dessau, Otis Childs, Mrs. Coggeshall and son, M. Gibbs, Geo. J. Smith, Miss Lever, C. P. Lever, Mr. Glynn, W. S. Williams, John Barrett, Thomas Dessy, Seymour Heyman, C. Durand, I. C. Hulse, R. H. Brown, S. Heilbron, G. H. Barrett, H. B. Stotesbury, Fred. Green, Albert Weyl, H. Haley, J. L. Mason, M. Smith, J. H. Greenwalt, John Jamestown, Wm. V. Parker, J. C. Schermerhorn, and 50 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 02	Sun sets	6 12	Moon sets	3 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 06	Gov. Island	10 40	Hell Gate	12 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Illinois, McGinnity, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Nashville, Berry, Liverpool, M. K. Collins.

Bark E. Lincoln, Watts, Vera Cruz; Venus, Atkinson, Buenos Ayres, Geo. B. Co.; Alamo, [illegible], Galveston, [illegible]; Fugate & Mulnache; T. Boyer, Pabro, [illegible], Southwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Annie Wallace, Tyson, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. [illegible], Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; [illegible].

City Point, Smith, Hunter & Co.; [illegible], Moore, Wm. Bell, R. P. Buck & Co.; Le Roy, [illegible], Charleston, W. C. Adams; [illegible] Small & Co.; Vapor, Smith, [illegible] Bloomer & Sons; Logan, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; [illegible] & S. W. Lewis; E. S. Finney, [illegible] Thompson, [illegible] Brown; Dayton, Sprague, George Henry, Baltimore, Newbern; Wm. Flower, Kerney, Philadelphia, [illegible].

Propeller H. L. Bonds, Sanders, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 4 P. M., spoke brig Tybee, hence for Charleston.

Ship John Jay, (of New-Bedford,) Howland, Manila [illegible] ds., with hemp and sugar to order. Nov. 26, saw the wrecks of two large vessels ashore on the north end of Pulo Leat, (Gaspar Straits,) neither of them apparently long ashore. Nov. 3, a Swedish brig reports to me having seen a clipper ship ashore on the north end of Billiton.

Ship Rebecca, (of Brunswick,) Sawyer, New-Orleans [illegible] ds., with mdse. to E. Fosdic. Experienced heavy weather; was in co., off Florida, with ship Macedonian, of Bath, bound to Europe.

Ship Pacific, Humphrey, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 16 passengers to W. Nelson & Son.

Ship Raleigh, Jones, Leghorn [illegible] ds., with mdse., to Benner & Huffer.

Ship Atlantic, North, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Bark Hooiz, Petersen, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Elmwood, (of Boston,) Clark, Sagua la Grande 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. While coming up the Bay in tow, one of the seamen fell overboard and was drowned.

Bark Col. Sedyard, Beckwith, Mobile 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Post, Smith & Co.

Bark Hungarian, (of Warren, R. I.,) Chancellor, Foochow Foo Oct. 30, and St. Helena Feb. 2, with teas, &c., to master.

Bark Kate Lincoln, Sherman, Demerara [illegible] ds., in ballast to John M. Smith & Co.

Bark Gratia, (Sic.,) D. de Anna, Palermo 122 ds., fruit to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co. Had very heavy weather; received damages in sails, &c.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Charleston 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Golden Age, Garrick, Galveston 23 ds., with molasses, cotton and sugar, to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Bark J. C. Johnson, (of Stockport,) Crockett, with sugar to Chamberlain & Phelps—vessel to Church & Peck.

Brig Hesperus, (of Wiscasset,) Adams, Trinidad, Cuba, [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to master. 18th inst., 60 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, picked up a yawl's yard boat, painted green.

Brig J. D. Horton, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 12 ds., with sugar and 4 passengers to W. A. F. Davenport.

Brig Parthenon, of New-Orleans, Savage, Minatitlan, (Mex.,) and 22 ds. from Havana, with mahogany to order—vessel to master.

Brig Ciudad Bolivia, Gibbs, Bordeaux 50 ds., with brandy, &c., to Harbeck & Co. Had a succession of westerly gales for 20 ds. Feb. 2, while scudding, shipped a sea which broke lower studding sail, boom, split sails, carried away main sail, &c.

Brig Fanny, Campbell, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Stover & Stevens—vessel to S. W. Engles. Sld. in co. with bark Ascutney, for New-York, brig Caroline E. Kelly, for do., and schr. Forestine, for do.

Brig Northumb, (of Boston,) Frost, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and tobacco to S. W. Lewis.

Brig Princeton, (of Brooklin, Me.,) Allen, Trinidad, Cuba, 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. S. Stephenson.

Brig Ida Bignon, (of Portland, N. H.,) Gooding, Havana 12 ds., with tobacco to master. Experienced very heavy weather most of the passage.

Brig Neander, (of Hansport, N. S.,) Davidson, Trinidad de Cuba [illegible] ds., with molasses to Vose & Kinlaw.

Brig Gen. Wilson, Carbonate, St. Marks 16 ds., with cotton to Eagle & Hazard. Had had very heavy weather.

Brig Bed Fonn, (of Baltimore,) Brown, Rio Grande 40 ds., via the Delaware Breakwater, with indigo, horns, &c., to master.

Schr. Island Belle, (of Bucksport,) ——, from Norfolk for Portland. Was blown off the coast in the gale of the 2d inst., split sails, &c. On the 16th inst., fell in with brig J. H. Long, (of St. George, Me.,) Furdham, from Philadelphia for Charleston, in a sinking condition; took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port.

Schr. Atlantic, Nickerson, Salem, with fish to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Abner Sharp, [illegible], Middleton, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Granite State, (of Boston,) Bourne, Alvarado City [illegible] ds., with mahogany to Fincher, Boring & Co.

Schr. J. W. Faulkner, Dakota, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldridge, Portsmouth, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Southern Belle, Powell, Wilmington, with naval stores to Dollner & Murray.

Schr. Cabot, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Eliza, Godier, Savannah, with cotton to Sturgess & Talman.

Schr. Speedwell, (of Plymouth,) Corbish, St. John's, P. R., [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Sophronia, (of Tremont,) Babbidge, Tobasco 40 ds., with logwood to E. Phelan; experienced very heavy weather; lost deck load of wood, split sails, stove cabin, and received other damage.

Schr. Rainbow Belle, Dunn, Rio Hacha 22 ds., with wood and hides to Duval & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Fisher, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Eliza Jane, (of Brookhaven,) Richardson, Mayaguez, P. R., with coffee and sugar to master. Had very heavy gales.

Schr. West Wind, (of Provincetown,) Coleman, Porto Cabello 10 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne. Left in port, the bark Venezuela, disg. for Philadelphia.

Schr. Splendid, (Br.,) Thawbeam, St. Kitts 16 ds., with salt to H. Dunn.

Schr. S. A. Tuffs, ——, Machias, with lumber to Bray, Roy & Co.

Schr. Ann, Wapham, Richmond, with flour and tobacco to James Hunter & Son.

Schr. Astrea, (of Eastport,) Pike, St. Domingo City 22 ds., with mahogany, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Blossom, ——, Delaware, with corn.

Schr. Mary and Adeline, Jenkins, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, [illegible], Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Gold Hunter, Simpson, Virginia, with corn to master.

Schr. A. Lyon Wood, Delaware, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. W. [illegible], [illegible], New-Haven.

Schr. Fanny, Hazard, Camden, Maine.

Sloop Palmetto, Fowler, Providence.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13.—Arr. ship Normandy, from New-York; Andrews, Capt. Berry, Pier Fever, Capt. Ben. Scott, and Liberty, Capt. Atkins, all from New-York. Cleared, Packet Capt. H. Pierce, from [illegible]. Ship Tilden, Capt. Feather, Capt. M. Laughlin, from Boston. Barks Arrow, Capt. Crosby and Ocean Eagle, Capt. Genemmer, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, March 20.—Arr. ship Shanghai, Tumper, Liverpool; New-Orleans Kit Carson (Brig), [illegible] & [illegible], M. de Rudd, Apalachicola; barks [illegible], [illegible], New-Orleans; with barrel [illegible], [illegible] in the gale of the 14th; barks T. B. Bartram, Mobile; [illegible] D. Godfrey, Arelia, Baltimore, Charleston; Guerrero, [illegible]; Cleared, ship Chatham, Havana, Almeda, [illegible], Annie, Matanzas; [illegible], Baltimore; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], Adams, Matanzas; Baron de Castine and Marmora, St. Jago; Caroline, San Juan; Clara Ellen, [illegible], Sarah Jane, [illegible]; A. M. Roberts, Baltimore; Charlotte, Philadelphia. Schrs. Gleaner and New-York, [illegible]. [illegible] Tobasco, laid outside the bar. Feb. 25, bark M. E. Howe, for New-York, waiting cargo.

[illegible]

The following has been handed to us from Cape Town: of [illegible], [illegible], the [illegible] bark [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] from New-Bedford, [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] Cape [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] 27 W., boarded bark Panama, of New-York, from Lisbon, for Rio Janeiro, 20 ds out. Nov. 14, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible] W., exchanged signals with ship William Miles, from Liverpool for Chincha Islands, 80 ds out. Dec. 2, lat. 37, lon. [illegible] E., whaling ship [illegible], of and from New-York, [illegible] months out. Dec. [illegible], [illegible], 6 [illegible], [illegible] by the whaling bark Pearl, of and from New-Bedford, [illegible] months out, with 140 bbls. sperm oil.

Disasters.

Capt. Jones, of ship Raleigh, arrived at this port from Leghorn, reports: March 14, lat. 38, lon. [illegible], at [illegible] A. M. saw a wreck run down by it and found the [illegible] hull bottom of her name LYDA, of London, was waterlogged and abandoned. Had not been long in that situation.

Spoken, &c.

18th inst., lat. 38 [illegible], lon. 72 [illegible], brig Fanny, for New-York, 9th inst., lat. 36 [illegible], lon. [illegible], schr. Frances, of Freeport, with part of her bulwarks gone.

No date, lat. 21, lon. [illegible], was seen brig [illegible] of Booth's Bay, with loss of foremast.

Feb. [illegible], lat. 36, lon. 35 [illegible], was seen Br. bark Indian Maid, 29 [illegible] from [illegible] for Liverpool.

Jan. [illegible], lat. 36 [illegible], lon. [illegible], was passed an English clipper, showing Marryatt's signals No. 4,283, [illegible], steering [illegible], 26 ds from Calcutta, for London.

8th inst., lat. 27 [illegible], lon. 75 [illegible], was seen ship Mary E. Whittier, of Bath.

11th inst., lat. 36, lon. [illegible], brig Emeline, of Penobscot, from Cardenas for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, Jan. 25, ship Portland, H. Johnson, Calcutta, leave probably Feb. 5. Bark Chase, [illegible] L. Smith, New-Bedford, in a few days; Dove, in a week.

At Cardenas, March 11, brigs Lilla, of Machias, Godfrey, for New-York, ldg.; Sarah Hall, do., wtg.; Kate Heath, do., ready; and others.

At St. Domingo City, Feb. 28, brig Wilfred Fisher, bound down the coast to load for Boston.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—A large and very handsome dog, partly Newfoundland, white, with curly tail, and with a dark spot on one side his body; curly hair, very fine and soft, unusually so for one of his size. The owner is anxious to obtain him again, being a present from a particular friend, will willingly pay a liberal reward to any one returning him to GEORGE LEEDS, No. [illegible] South-st.

$10 REWARD.—Lost on Monday, the 19th, [illegible] [illegible] light-colored portemonnaie, containing $40 in bills [illegible] in the division for gold, and a few coins [illegible] in another; also cards, &c. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

SAFE KEY LOST.—No. [illegible].—Yesterday morning, in going from [illegible]-st. to the Post Office, in a Broadway stage. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it with F. F. SMITH, No. [illegible] Dey-st., or No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

LOST—This day, between Wall-st. and Cortlandt-st., a brown wallet, marked A. Lathrop, containing fifty dollars. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it with BEAD & LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Having understood that certain persons are under the impression that Col. H. L. KINNEY is still Agent of the Central American Company, this is to give notice to all whom it may concern that all power and authority heretofore conferred on the said Col. H. L. KINNEY have been revoked, and that his connection with the Company ceased on the 22d day of February. It is right, also, that I should contradict a statement that has found its way into the newspapers to the effect, that it was through a failure on the part of the Company to comply with certain conditions entered into with Col. KINNEY that induced him to resign his post as Agent of the Company; all its conditions were fully and faithfully complied with, so far as Col. KINNEY was concerned, by order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM SEPKINS,
Secretary Central American Company.

PSYCHOLOGY.—DR. BENTON will Lecture and give a variety of Amusing Experiments in Mesmeric Buildings, corner of Morton-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Mar. 21, at 7½ P. M. Admittance [illegible] cts. Also, on FRIDAY EVENING, Mar. 23, at No. [illegible] Avenue D. Office for operations No. [illegible] Broadway.

SPIRITUAL LECTURE.—Rev. URIAH CLARK will lecture at the [illegible] corner of [illegible] and [illegible] THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, [illegible], [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] of [illegible], Hopes, Merits, and Results, in favor of Spiritualism.